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PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Ports, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.
SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. VICTORIA	6577	R. Crewe	19th April,
* PENINSULAR	5287	T. Leigh	26th "
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd May.
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	17th "
* CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	24th "
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	31st "
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	7th June
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	14th "
* ORIENTAL	5,784	F. N. Tillard	21st "
M.L. EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	28th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Large Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 7th April, 1902.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman.	4,212	1st May 1902,
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,139	1st June 1902,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
S. S. FRANZ FERDINAND		6,043	16th April
*S. S. SILESIA		5,159	about the 17th May.

* Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

2 Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 8 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL		2,771	1st May, 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 8th April, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
YARRA	4,255	Negre	8th May, 1902
TONKIN	6,363	Gerard	5th June 1902.
SALAZIE	4,255	Aubert	3rd July 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "SALAZIE," 4,255 tons, Captain Aubert, to sail on or about 30th April, 1902.
For further particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
DCO. BALDUINO.	4,580	O. Canepa	15th April. 1902.
V. FLORIO	2,840	A. Dodero	26th April, 1902.
R. RUBATTINO.	4,580	M. Saporito	15th May 1902.

And on the 15th of every subsequent month.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 165.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 1 year	" 907-8	" 550	

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE STEAMER V. FLORIO.

To NAPLES AND GENOA Single	1st Class	Rs. 500
" " " "	2nd "	" 325

Above fares include the Coal primage of ten per cent.
Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.
Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service.
S. S. BISAGNO, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 17th April, 1902.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 23.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain C. H. BUTLER, 3,220 tons, WILL SAIL for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 18th instant.
For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
No. 2, Rampart Row, Bombay, 9th April, 1902.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 18th April at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on TUESDAY, the 15th April at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebander and Cutch Mandvie (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, IBO, MOZAMBIQUE, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

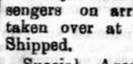
S. S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 15th April.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 15th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CHIEF OFFICES:—64, Princes Street, Edinburgh

ESTABLISHED 1809.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £ 2,750,000 of which £687,500 paid up.

ACCUMULATED LIFE FUNDS £ 12,000,000.

ENDOWMENT AND WHOLE TERM POLICIES ISSUED AT MODERATE RATES.

QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS.

AT the LAST DIVISION of PROFITS a BONUS of £ 1-8-0 per cent. was declared. The next Division of Profits will be made as at 31st December, 1905.

For Prospectuses and necessary forms please apply to

MESSRS. KING KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED ..... Rs. 11,51,60,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS... Rs. 1,94,80,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
BANK STREET BOMBAY.

WANTED all to know that cure in most obstinate cases of HYDROCKLE and ASHTHMA guaranteed. Instant relief, perfect and final cure, absolutely harmless. No inconvenience. Thousands cured. Bottle Rs. 5 for each. DIABETES and ACIDITY speedily cured whatever be the state. Never return. Numerous stubborn cases successfully cured. Rs. 3 per bottle of each. PILES of all forms disappear magically by the use of our wonderful specific. No salve nor purge. Prompt and positive. Bottle Rs. 2. FEMALES' FRIEND—a safe and reliable remedy for all female disorders and irregularities, Rs. 3. Correspondence held strictly private. Testimonials and Lists sent free. Apply to P. G. MUKHERJI, MANAGER, V. C. Works Ranaghat, Bengal.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF
SUPERIOR LONDON-MADE
MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS
SPECIALLY MADE FOR THIS COMPANY.
ACCURATE AND RELIABLE
SCHLEICHER & SCHULL'S
CELEBRATED
DRAWING AND TRACING PAPERS.
Large Stocks of the above are constantly on hand, and TREACHER & Co. are prepared to quote Special Terms to large Buyers.
NEW PRICE LISTS (ILLUSTRATED) ON APPLICATION.
TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

McDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS

HAVANA CIGARS.
TO MEET THE DEMAND WHICH WE BELIEVE EXISTS IN INDIA FOR
REAL HAVANA CIGARS.
We have arranged for the regular importation of the undermentioned BRANDS made of the
FINEST
HAVANA TOBACCO
Procurable, and are now in a position to offer them at the following Prices:—
"MULETA" Principes
4 5/8 inches. Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's,
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.
"COMPOSIA" Especiales
4 3/8 inches. Rs. 17-1 per 100 in 50's.
"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
4 3-8 inches. Rs. 22-1 per 100 in 25's.
"MULETA" Graciosos
3 1/2 inches. Rs. 13-4 per 100 in 50's,
Rs. 14-2 per 100 in 25's,
ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.
McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS AND LONDON.

SMOKE
LIVIERATO & CO.'S
HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.
THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST.
FEW HINTS TO SMOKERS.
FOR the information of the Public, who are misled by blustering advertisements and induced to believe that the CIGARETTES made in Egypt are *THE ONLY GENUINE*, we beg to draw their attention to the following:—Egypt does not produce any Tobacco at all, and the Cigarettes manufactured there are of Turkish Tobacco, the same as our own Cigarettes. There is no difference, therefore, between the Cigarettes made in Egypt and those made in Aden, as both of them are made of the same Turkish Tobacco and by the same Cigarette Makers, with the only difference that purchasers of Cigarettes made in Egypt have to pay nearly double the prices of those made in Aden.
We, therefore, request all Cigarette Smokers to try a box of the Cigarettes made in Aden, and convince themselves of the above facts.
GENERAL AGENTS:
V. FUCILE & CO.,
BELOW BOMBAY CLUB, BOMBAY.

ENAMELLED CHATELAINE WATCHES.
FOR LADIES.
WE are in receipt of a very fine collection of these Watches, most exquisitely enamelled in colours. As they are all more or less completely covered with enamels in different colours, little or no metal is visible. The use of gold, therefore, would have been an unnecessary extravagance.

		Rs.			Rs.
701	Plain Enamelled Transparent	28	781	Painting a la Watteau...	75
713	Gilt Decorated Enamel	30	712	Pearl Border and Pearl Centre	56
724	Pearl Centre Back ...	35	501	Transparent Enamel ...	55
732	Pearl Border, painted Angel...	55	527	Pearl Border Transparent	55
782	Pearls all over Back...	65	581	Pearl Border, and Cloisone centre ...	60

Shamrock on light Enamel... ... ... Rs. 60
Silver Gilt Enamelled Brooches to match ... " 6
Handsome Velvet or Leather Cases supplied with each Watch
The Watches can be had in Red, Sky Blue and Green.
MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
WATCH MAKERS & JEWELLERS.
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ESTABLISHED NEARLY HALF A CENTURY.
OUR UP-TO-DATE EDITION FOR 1902. NOW READY POST FREE.
W. GEORGE, late of Holywell Street, Strand, W.C. will mail post free his up-to-date 1902 ILLUSTRATED and DESCRIPTIVE PRICE LIST of Surgical Appliances, Trusses, Elastic Stockings, Bandages, Belts, and every kind of Rubber Goods of the latest and most Improved principles.
W. GEORGE (Dept. 11) 10 Green Street, Leicester Square, London, W. C.

OUR HIGH CLASS
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
BEING most luxurious and reliable have gained the highest reputation throughout the World, the more so because they are manufactured to perfection which cannot be surpassed by imitators.
UNDER CONTRACT WE SUPPLY
THE
BRITISH ARMY IN SOUTH AFRICA
OVER 300,000
CIGARETTES WEEKLY.
TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE AND FACTORY: CAIRO (EGYPT).
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON and LONDON.
Agents in all the Principal Cities of Europe and in the Far East.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.,
105, MEDOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
GORGONZOLA, PARMESAM AND GRUYERE CHEESE.
German Sausages assorted in Tins. Sourcroute in Glass Jars and Tins.
Milan Sausages in skin and Mortadella.
Cepes S. Anne French real, Asparagus, Celery, Truffles, Mushrooms dry and in Vinegar.
PATE DE FOI GRAS. Petits Pois Ex-Fin.
Fresh Anchovies salted loose, and in bottles in Oil, Tonno Fish, Ventresca, Royans a la Bordalaise.
Italian and German mixed Pickles, French and Italian Olives, Olive Farcies, Black Olives loose in Oil.
SALAD OIL Finest Lucca. Pure Italian Wine Vinegar,
Liqueurs, Cremes and Italian Wines assorted.
Macaroni assorted, Vermicelli, Italian Paste assorted, Dry Peas, Milanese Gram. Carolina Rice, White Beans, large and small.
Fresh Walnuts, Hazelnuts and Almonds, Goa Mango preserved, and best Syrup in bottles assorted.
Messrs. KERSHAW & Co's best CEYLON TEA.
Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET, a thoroughly Genuine article. Only Rs. 10 per doz. qts.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
RAILWAY GUIDE
IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.
AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.
Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MUSICAL EVENT.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 17TH, AND FRIDAY, 18TH, AT 9-30 P. M.,

TWO CONCERTS ONLY.

HERR JOHANN MARQUARDT, Violinist.

MME. BREITSCHUCK MARQUARDT, Harpist,

Assisted by noted Local Talent.

Plan of Seats at SEYMOUR DOVE Music Store

Rs. 3, 2 and 1.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 3 p.m., on MONDAY, the 26th May, 1902, for the SUPPLY of CANVAS HOSE and other Appliances for the use of the Bombay Municipal Fire Brigade Department.

2. Forms of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rupee one, be obtained from the undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or Public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent on the Contract Amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any other Tender.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner,

W. NICHOLLS,
Chief Officer, Fire Brigade.

Chief Officer's Office, Byculla Fire Brigade Station.

EVERY PIANO SOLD BY SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, not only has a special STEEL FRAME, but contains various modern improvements in construction for extreme climates. It is in consequence of these improvements that the PIANOS sold by SOUNDY & CO., LD., give such unequalled Satisfaction.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles, under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD, best in the markets Present Price Rs. 5-8 per CWT. Delivered Free.

Special Mixtures, CRUSHED OATS BRAN, etc. supplied.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY, No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND BOOKED PARCELS, &c., &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction at the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company's Goods Station, Colaba, next to the Tramway Company's Stables.

A quantity of unclaimed luggage and other goods.

Also

One box lamp, &c., &c., from Broach to Grant Road, invoice No. 6 of 27-7-99

One parcel tricks, from Bandora to Billimora, P W B No 880 of 5-11-99.

One parcel of wood, from Amalner to Colaba, P W B No of 11-10-00

One parcel glass frame, from Jodhpore to Grant Road, P W B No 13 of 5-10-00

Four parcels of nails, clothing, medicine, &c., &c. from Baroda to Grant Road, P W B No 67118-19 of 4-9-00.

One bundle pamphlets from Charni Road to Baroda P W B No 68778 of 11-10-1900

One copying press from Amritsar to Grant Road, P W B No 2474 of 12-10-00

One parcel sarsaparilla, from Delhi to Broach, P W B No. 77440 of 6-9-00

One cask nail from Carnac Bridge to Baroda, invoice No. 894 of 9-11-00

One grinding mill, from Surat to Grant Road, invoice No. 11 of 2-1-01

One pith hat, from Wadhwan to Bandora, P W B No. 49335 of 2-2-01

One parcel gunny bags, from Parel to Surat, P W B No. 7831 of 25-2-01

One parcel gunny bags, from Grant Road to Vedcha, P W B No. 47023 of 3-3-01

One box handkerchiefs, &c., &c., from Muttra to Baroda, P W B No. 52872 of 30-11-00

One box soap, from Muttra to Grant Road, P W B No 53881 of 28-6-00

One bundle coat, &c., &c., from Garshaiganj to Grant Road, P W B No. 76278 of 28-12-00

One bundle vegetable, from Baroda to Dahanu Road, P W B No. 38213 of 12-2-01

One bundle Hindoo cooking implements, from Peshawar City to Grant Road, P W B No. 24 323 of 22-4-01

One bundle printed paper, from Ujain to Bardi, P W B No. 73258 of 12-5-00

Three packages nails, from Patan to Carnac Bridge, invoice No. 157 of 18-9-99

One parcel foot cycles, from Mhow to Colaba, P W B No. 35930 of 17-10-00

One parcel pamphlet, from Ahmedabad to Sachin, P W B No. 56385 of 27-3-01

One parcel shoes, from Grant Road to Jodhpore, P W B No 9186 of 6-4-00.

One bundle pictures, from Quetta to Grant Road, P W B No 1208 of 5-11-00.

One tin clothes, from Howra to Surat, L T No 24024 of 22-11-00.

One school bag, from Sachin to Navsari, P W B No. 8488 of 9-8-01

One tin cloth, from Lonauli to Ankleshwar, P W B No. 139 of 12-2-01

One parcel wooden toys, from Jaipur to Grant Road, P W B No. 20542 of 14-3-01

One box toy, from Lahore to Grant Road, P W B No. 286 of 3-1-01

One dhooty, from Benares to Surat, P W B No. 569 of 11-1-01

One parcel medicine, from Lahore to Surat, P W B No. 18 of 27-2-01

One parcel shoes, from Poona to Petlad, P W B No. 62 of 8-5-01

One parcel plate, &c., &c., from Balsar to Udwada, P W B No. 43233, of 20-5-01

Two bundles country cot, from Nanderbar to Amalner, P W B No. 43161, of 14-3-01

One parcel medicine, from Charni Road to Ahmedabad, P W B No. 65452, of 17-5-01

One parcel cotton, from Morena to Charni Road, P W B No. 21279 of 10-5-01

One parcel clothing, from Kalyan to Dakore, invoice No. 9 of 6-12-1898

Also

Silver bangle, buttons, chain, gold armlet, diamond brooch, watch, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF GUNNY BAGS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Mr. Davejee Varsung, and on account and at the risk of Messrs C. B. Cama and Co.

Ex s. s. "Sindia."

20 bales gunny bags No. 1, Hastings Mill, 44 by 26 1-2.

AUCTION SALE OF THE MILL belonging to the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, situated at Haines Road, opposite the Race-course.

Under instructions from the trustees for debenture-holders of the Peroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited. Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on the mill premises at Haines Road, opposite the race course, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st May, 1902, at 3 p.m. in one lot.

All the leasehold lands, together with the buildings standing thereon, and all the machinery, such as boilers, engines, spindles, machinery, tools, &c., &c., and other appliances.

For full particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the trustees of the debenture-holders, Medows Street, Fort.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 14th April, 1902.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

(Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.)

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

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NOTICES.

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WANTED for the Carriage and Wagon Department East Indian Railway Lillooah a HEAD DRAUGHTSMAN with English or American training and experience, salary Rs. 350 rising to Rs. 400 in bi-ennial increments of Rs. 25.

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W. A. DRING,
Acting Agent.

Calcutta, 7th April, 1902.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION.

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We advise our Patrons to send their orders as early as possible to avoid disappointment, because

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AND

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We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a 'guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

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PRIZES.

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1 Prize	...	...	...	1,000
1 Do.	...	...	...	500
1 Do.	...	...	...	250
2 Prizes Rs.	125	each	...	250
2 Do.	„ 100	„	...	200
2 Do.	„ 75	„	...	150
4 Do.	„ 50	„	...	200
10 Do.	„ 25	„	...	250
100 Do.	„ 10	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 5	„	...	1,000
200 Do.	„ 1	„	...	200
523 Prizes			Total ...	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system.

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BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October) and Amritsar.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—

9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ „ „

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS, which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above interest Deposit Accounts

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with sums of Rs. 50, and upwards and receive 2 PER CENT. per annum upon the daily balances,

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

W. MOIR,
Manager.

Bombay, 1st February, 1902.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 42,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

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LONDON COMMITTEE.

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BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
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BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens	24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... „	18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „	8,710,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobo, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hongkong, Tientsin and Newchang.

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DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,

Akers Buildings, Horsby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:

47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin,
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa,
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed	Rs.	15,00,000
Reserve Fund	„	13,00,000
Uncalled Capital	„	5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

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FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years	5½
„ 1 Year	5
„ 6 Months	4½
„ 3 Months	4

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

LONDON BRANCH:
19, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E.C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:

60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England,

The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

2, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Under a Competent, long and varied experienced Cutter, who holds best testimonials.

Wear-well Shirts good for Office wear. Rs. 16 a doz. Superior from Rs. 18 to Rs. 36 a doz. Gents' superior Drill Suits, Rs. 3-4. Flannel, Serge and Cashmere Suits, from Rs. 15 upwards, Flannel Shirts Rs. 2-4 each, Boy's Suits and Shirts in great variety, also girls' Frocks and Ladies' dresses made to order. A large Stock of ready-made Clothes on hand to select from. Superior workmanship, excellent fit and latest style guaranteed. Despatch and promptitude in execution. Mofussil orders carefully attended to. Inspection and correspondence solicited.

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ONE ENGLISH-BUILT C. Under-Spring BAROUCHE, by Hooper & Co., of London.

New Rubber-tyred BICYCLE WHEELS, VICTORIA (English-built), SECOND-HAND LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well-known makers.

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No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 14th inst. at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

Furniture such as sofas, chairs, easy chairs, cupboards, almirah, wardrobe, chest of drawer, dressing and washhand tables, mattress.

1 ebonized semi-cramd piano in good order.

1 quarter plate Kodak hand camera with rectilinear lens, 1 half plate hand or stand camera with 3 slides and focal plane shutter.

1 D B B. L. 12 bore gun by Charles Osborne and Co London in case.

1 Edison's home phonograph with 35 cylinders.

On account of the concerned, ex. s. s. Egypt—

4 cases, 2,555 incandescent electric lamps, 100, 110, 220, 220 and 230 volt, and 8, 16 and 25 candle-power.

1 case 1,716 incandescent electric lamps, 110 volt and 16 candlepower.

On account of the concerned—

W. S. S 1-10—10 cases white and coloured fancy piece-goods ex s. s. Stanley Hall.

W. D. 1 case cream nainsooks, ex. s. s. Clan Lamont.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting Indentor Hajee Noormahomed Abdulla—

N. V. C. M. N. A. 2—1 bale 335 pieces dyed Sateen Fents, 22-25 in.-22 yds., 1054lbs, ex s. s. Lockiel,

" 3—1 bale 335 pieces dyed Sateen Fents, 22-25 in. 20yds, 1066lbs ex s. s. Brittania.

AT 2 P. M.

Several lady's and gent's bicycles by different makers.

1 strong panelled cart with a hood, well balanced and finished.

1 rubber-tyred victoria.

1 strong victoria, 1 dun-coloured Kathiawar mare, and 1 grey country-bred horse.

1 handsome vis-a-vis.

1 hibbed dog-cart.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO MERCHANTS, AGENTS AND PRIVATE GENTLEMEN.

AUCTION SALE OF THE SURPLUS STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. KEMP AND CO. LD. ENGLISH SHOW CASES, ETC., AT ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, NEXT TO THE BOMBAY CLUB.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 15th, and THURSDAY, the 17th instant, and the following day at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place, the surplus stock-in-trade of Messrs Kemp and Co. Ld. consisting of English large size plateglass show cases, cupboards, silver jewellery, watches, one gold hunting watch by Webster, leather money purses, bags, dressing cases, photoframes, albums, plush, ladies costumes, jewel boxes, rich glass and crockeryware, dinner, dessert, breakfast and tea sets, Bohimian glass flower vases, best plateware, bronze figures, riding whips, walking sticks, musical boxes, ice boxes, cash and despatch boxes, brass and other bird cages, cigar and cigarette holders and cases, boy's tricycles, cooking stoves, weighing chair, tennis and cricket sets, etc.

Catalogues are published and the goods are on view.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH STORES, WIRE AND CAST IRON.

On THURSDAY the 17th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Government Telegraph storeyard, Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unserviceable stores, consisting of cane, sockets, sole plates, posts, lamps, stays, braces, couplings insulators, shackles, hooks, brackets, washers, wire tools, and iron, also about 4 1-2, tons old telegraph wire, and 12 tons cast iron.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT SHAIK BURAN COMMODIN STREET.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises, by order of Bai Halimabai, the widow and legal representive of the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors, Aishabai, widow of Ghanchi Russool Oomer, Ghanchi Esub Russool, Ghanchi Ahmed Russool, and Bibijan Lalbai, daughter of Fatmabai daughter of the said Ghanchi Russool Oomer, pursuant to the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 26th day of October, 1898, and made between the said mortgagors of the one part and Memon Karim Scoleiman of the other part, the following property, viz.:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate lying and being at Shaik Buran Commodin Street, outside the Fort, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 1653-1654, new No. 8779, old Survey Nos. 2265-2265, and new Survey No. 3723, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under R Ward No. 57 and Street Nos. 21-32-35, containing by admeasurement 136 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on the east by a sweeper's passage, on the west by the said Shaik Buran Commodin Street, on the north by the property of Hajee Alawoodin Jotekar, and on the south by the house of Shaik Ibrahim Toleker.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Mr. Rustamjee Phirozeshah Mehta, Attorney for Bai Halima ai, the widow and legal representative of the mortgagee, at his office, No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Pali Hill Road, Bandora (Mr. Naik's bungalow) the handsome black-wood and teak-wood household furniture, glassware and crockeryware, plated ware, mahogany square piano by Collard and Collard, lamp pictures, table ornaments, etc. the property of A LOSASSO Esq.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms on MONDAY, the 28th instant, at 3 p.m., the effects of the late Mr. R. G. Hill, consisting of wearing apparel, masonic aprons, leather writing case, steel trunks, hand bag, small size Webley 5 chamber revolver, gent's bicycle, copper coins, etc.

Also the effects of the late Mr. H. W. Lewis, consisting of wearing apparel, canvas, and leather trunks, leather hand bag, steel deepdutch box, etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 14th April, 1902.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's and Victoria Docks, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises a lot of grain sweepings, old wool, iron, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of house Nos. 40, 36, 16, 106, 14, 11, 7, (38-39), 50, 51, 52, (99, 99A), Chandanwadi.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

O. S. Suit No. 547 of 1900.

Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others.
vs.
Rehmatbai and others.
Re Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy Trust Estate.

Under the decree made herein, dated 21st November, 1900, and the order dated 15th of March, 1902, and under the instructions of the Trustees of the Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy Trust Estate, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at the premises respectively the property firstly described in the schedule hereunder written (being the property situate at Don Tad Street), and also the property secondly described in the said schedule (being the property situate at Tantanpura Street), and on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at the premises, the property thirdly described in the said schedule (being the property situate at Nishanpada Street). The conditions of sale and the title-deeds relating to the said properties respectively may be inspected at the Office of Messrs. Thakurdas and Co., Solicitors for the said Trustees.

SCHEDULE.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the southern side of the 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1488, new No. 7246, old Survey No. 334, and new Survey No. 2-96, and by the Municipal Commissioner under No. 2-41, and containing by admeasurement 266 4-9 square yards and thereabouts, and bounded on the north by the said 3rd Don Tad Cross Lane, on the south by the property of Pittamber Padmasey, on the east by the property of Mahomedbhoy C. Ebrahim, and on the west by the property of Haji Ahmed Haji Abdoola Noorany.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in and fronting on the east side of Don Tad 3rd Row, now called Israil Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay and measuring by admeasurement 80 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under old No. 24 (65), new No. 3-5 and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1009, new No. , old Survey No. 349, New Survey 2389 and bounded on the east by a sweeper's passage and the property of the said Jairazbhoy Pirbhoy, on the west by the said Don Tad 3rd Row or Israel Moholla, on the south by the Doongri Tantunpura or Tuntunpura Street, on the north by a sweeper's passage and the property of the said Jairajbhoy Pirbhoy.

Thirdly—All that the messuage, tenement, or range of buildings standing on Fuzundari ground, situate, lying, and being at Khadukr near Nishandarchapada, without the Fort of Bombay, and bounded on the east by a public passage, on the west by a public road called Khaduck or Nishandarchapada, on the north by the house partly of Rattonsey Nanji and partly of Allarakhia, and on the south by a public passage and stable of Mahomedbhoy Rowji, admeasuring 2,578 6-9 square yards, and assessed by the Municipal Commissioner, under Nos. 2, 4, 83, 83A.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 14th April, 1902.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,

Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,

KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 11.

2 3-4 Per cent. Consols	£94 3-4	= plus 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	£101	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£108	= "
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£54 11-16	= plus 3-16
Bar Silver in London	24 3-4	= unchanged
Do New York	53 3-4	= "
Exchange on London at Paris, 25·16		= — 1-2
Do New York	4·87 5-8	= unchanged
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		= "
" Short London Bills 2 3-4		= "
" Indian Bank Bills 2 3-4		= "

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Rapeseed Yellow Guzerat, 41 1-4. April-May. sellers. Tone easier.

Rapeseed Yellow Cawnpore, 39 3-8. April-May. sellers. Tone easier.

Rapeseed Brown, 36 1-2. April.-May Business done. Tone easier.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats firmer. Manchester was firm. Total sales 10,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export 500 bales. Surats nil. Imports 20,000. Spot 5 2-32. Arrivals closed easier.

Apl.	Apl.-May.	June-July.	Sept.-Oct.	Nov.-Dec.
4·57	4·56	4·56	4·38	4·23
— 2	— 3	— 3	— 2	— 3

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	20,000	bales.
Do. last year	12,000	"
Exports to Great Britain	7,000	"
Do. to Continent	6,000	"
Mid-Uplands	9 1-4	
Futures, month of July	8·97	—4
Do. do. Oct.	8·18	— 1
Week Receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	76000	
" Exports to Great Britain	22000	
" " to Continent	24000	
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	650000	
" " at Interior Ports	330000	

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

	Bales.
Total week's sales	74,000
" Sold on spec.	4,000
" for exportation	1,000
" Amount forwarded to consumers	67,000
" Actual exports	8,000
" Week's imports	58,000
" Stock	1,122,000
Surats week's sales	200
" Sold on spec.	Nil
" " for exportation	Nil
" Amount forwarded to consumers	200
" Actual exports	Nil
" Week's imports	1,000
" Stock	4,000
Afloat American	800,000
" Indian	2,000

Specie Shipments.

Silver to Bombay	£	170,000
Gold to "	£	50,000
Silver to Calcutta	£	70,000
Gold do	£	10,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Friday, the 11th April 1902 :—

Cotton	9,383 bales.
Wheat	6,089 cwts.
Linseed	18,552 "
Rapeseed	24 885 "
Gingellyseed	3,410 "
Poppyseed	4,230 "
Groundnuts	234 "
Castorseed	2,100 "
Rice	93,283 "
Myrabolams	2,686 "
Cottonseed	10,947 "

Imports of treasure ex s.s. Victoria from London.

Gold Bullion	Rs.	4,68,700
Gold Coin	"	90,000
Silver Bullion	"	13,42,800

BOMBAY, SATURDAY, APRIL 12.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 29-32d
Bank Demand	1s 3 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 1-8d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 1-4d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days Sight	120 1-2
Shanghai 30 " "	177
Japan 30 " "	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97-6
1st Settlement	97-6

Money Market, Tone easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th Febry.	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 10th April	6 do
Bank of Bengal do. 3rd April	6 do

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.

Ready	9	8 to 9	8 1-2
Forward, May	9	8 to 9	8 1-2

Rapeseed.—Tone flat.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	6	3 to 6	4
Do. Forward, May	6	3 to 6	4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	10	
Do. Forward May	6	10	

Poppyseed.—Tone flat.

Ready	8	8 to 8	9
Forward, May	8	7	

Castorseed—Tone quiet.

Ready	28	0	
Forward, May	29	0	

Groundnuts. Tone quiet.

Ready	43

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths.	Fine.	F.-G.	Good.	Delivery.
Bengals, H.-G. (Ry. terms)	166	159	154	25 April
Bengals, M.-G. (Ry. terms)	176	170	...	do.
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	176	170	...	do.
Belati (M.-G.)	191	185	...	do.
Khandeish, (M.-G.)	...	178	...	do.
Dhamangam Poolgam	194	188	...	do.
Oomra good staple	...	199	...	do.
Akola M.-G.	195	189	...	do.
Khamgaum do.				
Karanja do.				
Broach do.	221	...	215	do.
Bhownugger (H. G.)	...	...	188	15-25 May
S.-G. Dharwar	...	...	213	do.
Westerns	...	...	192	do.

Cotton—Tone steady.

Shares Transactions reported Manockee Petits Rs. 1,655.

MR. H. SCOTT-LESLIE'S ENTERTAINMENT

A PLEASING PERFORMANCE.

A VERY gratifying attendance assembled at the Great Western Hotel on Saturday evening to listen to a programme by Mr. H. Scott-Leslie, who gave one of those entertainments for which Albert Chevalier and Mel. B. Spurr are so famous in London. Mr. Scott-Leslie proved himself a thorough entertainer; his programme was in every way refined and artistic; there was not a shade of vulgarity discoverable in his performance. A feature of the programme was a number of Chevalier's most popular character songs. Probably his best attempts were "The Horse the Missus dries the clothes on" and "My old Dutch." His singing was provocative of laughter and applause as genuine and as hearty as might have greeted Chevalier himself in these quaint coster ditties. His impersonation of Wilkie Bard in "There's a peculiar thing" was just as praiseworthy. But perhaps his greatest success was his musical monologues—one Chevalier's "An old Bachelor" and the other one of Mel B. Spurr's most successful Egyptian Hall recitations—"The Lesson of the water Mill." Though he had to be content with a pianoforte accompaniment instead of the possibly more expressive autoharp symphony to which Spurr recites the poem, his recitation was a triumph of elocution. Another charming feature of the entertainment was his recital of a dozen or more short stories. As a raconteur Mr. Scott Leslie is inimitable. His selection of bon mots were admirably chosen, and told in a way that denoted exceptional histrionic ability. He kept his audience in a titter during the whole of the time he was before them, and he may be assured of the heartiest of receptions when next he appears before the public of Bombay. Mr. Seymour Dove provided the pianoforte accompaniments to the songs and recitations, and to him was due in no little measure the complete success of the entertainment.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

LYONS—April 5, at Dum Dum, the wife of W Lyons, M W S, of a son.

PANIOTY—April 10, at No. 6, Government Place, Calcutta, the wife of C D Panioty, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

DAWSON—STEWART—April 2, at Ajmere, by the Rev Hoskett-Biggs, Chaplain, William Oxord, I C V D, eldest son of Major Dawson, of Mount Offaly, County Kildare, Ireland, and Housham Barf, Lincolnshire, to Kathleen Seymour, youngest daughter of Major-General Sir Norman Stewart, Bart, and grand-daughter of the late Field-Marshal Sir Donald Stewart, Bart.

WOOD—PLOWDEN—April 8, at the Cathedral, Allahabad, by the Rev. T. J. Clarke, Arthur Lidbether Wood, Indian Civil Service, to Agnes Mehooth Chibehs Plowden, fourth daughter of the late Major-General C. W. Chichele Plowden, L.S.C.

SILVER WEDDING.

SALISBURY—TAYLOR—On Wednesday, the 11th April, 1877, at Madras, at the Church Mission Chapel, by the Rev A W Atkinson, M A, John Balfour Salisbury, Sub-editor, "Madras Times," to Mary Matilda Maxwell Taylor, only daughter of the late Mr George Edwin Taylor.

GREAT REDUCTION

in the price of the

WONDERFUL TONIC

FERRO-VINA

A natural Iron Burgundy, full bodied and of immense value to those who suffer from poorness of Blood, Boils, &c., during the

HOT WEATHER.

Rs. 1 per bottle only.

10 per cent. discount per case of 2 dozen.

KEMP & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 45m. Sun sets, 5h. 17m. High water, 6-6m., 4-7o. Low water, 9·1 m., 1027s.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Sassoon Spinning and Weaving Company, Forbe's Street, 4 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana Bowls Tournament second round.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS:—An Indian Gazelle (Gazella) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mrs. Ali Tyabjee.

POLO.—Ponies will be measured for I. P. A. Certificates on Wednesday 16th inst. at 7-30 A. M. at the Gymkhana. Measurement fee Rs. 10 must be paid before measurement.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s. s. Satara will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on Tuesday and Wednesday the 15th and 16th instant.

ALEXANDRA NATIVE GIRLS' ENGLISH INSTITUTION—The annual general meeting of this Institution will be held in the Albert Hall on Friday next. At the meeting it is proposed to amend Rule VIII. by leaving out the words "and of nominating one free Scholar annually for every Rs. 1,000 of his donation."

HOUSE-BREAKING.—Muncherji Temulji, Assistant Engineer employed at the Love Grove Pumping Station and residing at [illegible] Vihara has made a report to the Police that on Thursday night, some one broke into his house by removing the lock of the door and carried off a steel trunk containing wearing apparel and mechanical drawing instruments of the collective value of Rs. 286.

FALSE COMPLAINT.—Before Mr. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Sridhar Ragoonath charged Gunpat Sitaram, a compositor in the "Goorakhi Press" with theft of property of the value of Rs. 107 from his house on Girgaum Road, on Friday morning. The complainant, who was a student, stated that the accused stole the property but dropped it on being discovered by him. The Magistrate held the complaint as false. The accused was discharged and the complainant was fined Rs. 50. The whole amount of the fine was ordered to be given to the accused as compensation.

CARRIAGE ACCIDENT.—About half-past 8 o'clock on Friday night a carriage belonging to Mr. Merwanji Jeejeebhoy was being driven along Frere Road, when near the Mint, the horse took fright and bolted. The coachman was thrown off the box, but the owner who was in the carriage caught hold of the reins. The animal, however, became unmanageable and turning into Karwar Street, dragged the carriage on to the footpath, injuring three persons, who were at the time sitting on the footpath. The injured persons were conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where one of them named Dado Ahmed, whose injury was serious, was detained for treatment.

HOMELESS LEPER ASYLUM, MATUNGA.

THE Committee of the Homeless Leper Asylum, Matunga, beg to acknowledge with thanks the following donations, &c., during the month of March :—

The Bombay Scottish Orphanage Society, Rs. 200; the Officer in Charge, Private Office, Durbhanga States, Rs. 49-8-0; Mr. G. E. Jackson, Miss Basting and Miss Pratt, Rs. 5; Mr. Gurjar, Rs. 5; Sheth Premji Thakersi, 12 flannel coats; Messrs. Haji Rahimtulla Haji Dawood, Sravan Hira, Champsee Bhara & Co., Soa Hirji Nal, Sha Soava Lila and the Rice Merchants' Association, sweets.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	5	4	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	9	15	45
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	19	13	29
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalaxmee	9	8	14
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	42	25	51
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	11	17
G Mahim and Worli	24	17	30
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	6	9
Hospitals	0	7	22
Total	115	100	218
Same date last year	126	101	237

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	11	12	30
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	21	21	35
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	9	7	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	8	38
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	7	4	14
G Mahim and Worli	20	17	29
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	17
Total	88	80	182
Total plague deaths to date	112,075	96,023	
Same date last year	63	101	240

THE APPROACHING CORONATION.

ACTION OF BOMBAY PARSIS.

A PUBLIC meeting of the Parsis of Bombay was held on Saturday afternoon in the hall of Sir J. J. Parsi Benevolent Institute, Hornby Road, Fort, to take steps to present an address on behalf of the Parsi community to the King-Emperor on the occasion of his Coronation in June next. The hall was crowded. Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Bart., presided.

The Chairman in opening the proceedings said they had assembled there in connection with the very auspicious and eventful occasion of H. M.'s Coronation, which would take place in June next. The occasion had a special significance in the fact that the Sovereign who was going to be invested with the insignia of Royalty ruled an empire over which, it was justly said with pride, the sun never set (Applause.) It was a matter of wonder to many that the small Island in the west of Europe governed with great prestige the continent of India, which was some thousands of miles distant from it, with peace and tranquillity, freedom and justice, and spread those blessings throughout the length and breadth of the land. History had recorded many successful empires in old times, but none of them ruled such an extensive country like India from a capital situated at such a tremendious distance. During this twentieth century of civilization and progress great empires could command the respect and loyalty of their subjects not by strength of their arms and weight of their wealth, but by spreading throughout their dominions blessings of peace, tranquillity, liberty of thought, purity of justice, and welfare and prosperity of their subjects. Freedom of thought and freedom of speech, which led to religious toleration, had endeared the British Raj to its subjects. All these blessings they (Parsis) along with other Indian communities enjoyed under the benign and gracious rule of Great Britain or Greater Britain as it was now termed. For all these blessings they were deeply indebted to the British Rule and they would unanimously pray to the Almighty to preserve the exalted Empire forever. People belonging to other religions might justly pride themselves on the fact that their co-religionists still ruled small or large kingdoms in some portions of the globe, but the Parsis like Jews could not point out a place on the earth where the Zoroastrian standard was flying. The Parsis were for that reason more indebted to the British Raj than any other subjects for the peace, prosperity and religious toleration they enjoyed under the protection of the British Flag, It, therefore, behoved the Parsis to take greater interest than other communities on the forthcoming joyous occasion. Loyalty to their Rulers was one of the religious commandments enjoined to the Parsis. But it should be remembered that that loyalty did not create a difference with other communities on matters pertaining to the general welfare of the country. True loyalty towards their Sovereign and to the land in which they lived consisted in making the British Raj as popular as possible amongst its subjects by taking part in such movements which tended to promote the material and moral progress of their country. (Applause). After going through many vicissitudes of fortune the Parsis had at last settled in India. On their advent to this country they were given shelter by Hindoo Rulers. Some Mahomedan dynasties also assisted them. This formed, as it were, the first stepping-stones which led to the rise and prosperity of the Parsis under the benign British Rule. (Applause.) Under these circumstances the Parsis, while looking to the auspicious occasion of the Coronation of their Emperor with feelings of joy, hoped for a brighter prospects in future. Their Emperor had during his career given hopes of future greatness. His Majesty had on many occasions shown his anxiety for the welfare and prosperity of India. During his visit, India to His Majesty, who was then Prince of Wales, had by his courteous manner, affability and sympathy, conquered the hearts of the rich and the poor. (Applause.) They had therefore assembled there for the purpose of voting a congratulatory address to their mighty Sovereign on the occasion of his Coronation in June. Hundreds and thousands of cities would raise their voice of congratulation at that time, and though their voice would be an insignificant voice raised by a small community, yet it would not be less grateful than others. (Applause.)

The Chairman, at the conclusion of his speech read letters from the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Sir D. M. Petit, and Sir Jehangair C. Jehangir expressing their hearty concurrence with the objects of the meeting. Telegrams from Colombo, Broach, Surat, Poona, Lucknow were also read. Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji J. Modi, Secretary to the Parsi Punchayat, then read the following address :—

THE ADDRESS.

"In the Name of Ahura Mazda, the Creator."

To Our most Excellent Majesty, Albert Edward VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of all the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

May it please Your Imperial Majesty.—We, the Parsi Community of Bombay, in Public Meeting assembled, respectfully beg to approach Your Imperial Majesty, through Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the chosen head of our community, with profound and affectionate sentiments of loyalty, attachment and allegiance to Your Majesty's Person and Throne and to tender our humble and sincere congratulations to Your Majesty on the auspicious and eventful occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation. Since the downfall of the ancient Iranian Empire our people have gone through many vicissitudes of fortune, and have at last settled in India to lead a quiet and peaceful life, under the benign protection of the British Raj. In the prosperity and welfare of the British Empire we have sought, and we further seek, our own prosperity. With the interests of that great Empire our interests were, and are, closely bound up. In the general benefits that have resulted from the rule of peace and progress, which has spread over the length and breadth of this great continent of India since the advent of the British rule, and more specially during the illustrious reign of Her Majesty Queen Victoria, your Royal Mother, we have had our full share. We have made material and moral progress, Peace, Prosperity, and Progress are the watchwords, as it were of the British rule in this country. Security of life and security of property are amongst its greatest blessings. Freedom of thought and freedom of speech, which lead to religious toleration, have endeared British rule to its subjects. We, therefore, beg to take this opportunity of tendering our heartfelt thanks for these and numerous other blessings, for the continuance of which under Your Majesty's gracious rule we look forward with confidence and joy. Your Majesty has inherited from Your Royal Mother feelings of sympathy and love towards the people of this great continent, and these feelings Your Majesty has evinced on numerous occasions, but more particularly by Your Majesty's own visit to this country, and Your Majesty's solicitude and desire to send Members of the Royal Family to visit it, so that the above bonds of sympathy and love may be more closely united. All these augur well for the good of our country. It is, therefore with sincere feelings of gratitude for the blessings conferred in the past, and with a hope that the same may be continued and increased under Your Majesty's rule, that we beg to approach Your Majesty on the auspicious occasion of Your Majesty's Coronation. In our homage of loyalty to Your Majesty's Person and Throne, our co-religionists in other parts of India heartily join. We pray, in the words of Our Holy Scriptures, that Almighty God may be pleased to grant to our beloved Sovereign and His Royal Consort "Splendour and glory, health, vigour and victoriousness of body, wealth which may bring all happiness, a long line of descendants gifted with intelligence, a long life, and the best, brilliant and glorious life of the pious."

Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban moved that the above address be adopted and that the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat be requested to prepare it on vellum with a suitable casket to enclose it.

Mr. P. H. Dastur seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

Shams-ul-Ulma Dastur Darab Peshotan Sanjana proposed that Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart. be requested to sign the address on behalf of the Parsi community and to forward it to the King-Emperor through the proper channel.

Mr. Jehangir B. Petit seconded the proposition, which was carried with acclamation.

A vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the Trustees of the Parsi Punchayat for convening the meeting and also to the managing committee of the Parsi Benevolent Institute for lending their hall for the purpose of convening the meeting.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the chairman.

PARSI FEVER HOSPITAL.

APPRECIATION OF DR NARIMAN'S SERVICES.

The next business before the meeting was to thank Dr. Sorab Cursetji Nariman, M. D. and to present him with a silver vase in recognition of the very valuable services rendered by him free of charge to the Parsi Fever Hospital during the last three years. The Chairman in addressing the meeting said the Parsi Fever Hospital was started in 1896, when the plague first broke out in the city of Bombay. Among the private hospitals then started, the Parsi Fever Hospital took the lead. It was then placed under the supervision of that eminent doctor—Dr. K. N. Bahadurji—whose valuable services they remembered with feelings of gratitude. During the general panic caused by the outbreak of the epidemic, it was Dr. Bahadurji who, with courage, patience and ability, set the wheel of the hospital in motion. After Dr. Bahadurji's death the hospital was managed by Dr. Hiramanek for a year and since then it had been placed under the able supervision of Dr. Nariman. (Applause). Dr. Nariman had conducted the management of the hospital under his personal supervision with great efficiency and economy. He had rendered valuable services to the community at great sacrifice of his practice, for which he had placed the community under a deep obligation. Dr. Nariman was the first M. D. of Bombay and possessed considerable experience of hospitals in London. All that experience he had brought to bear upon the Parsi Fever Hospital. The Chairman wished him success in his professional career and hoped that he might live long to serve his community. (Applause.)

Amidst loud applause the Chairman handed the silver vase to Dr. Nariman.

Dr. Nariman, in reply, said that he was very much indebted to them all for the great honour they had done him that evening and for the rich present they had been kind enough to give him as token of their appreciation of his humble services to the community for the past three years. He was exceedingly pleased to learn that what little he had done for the benefit of the community had met with their approval. It was the duty of all men to help each other in their own way and he considered he had not done anything more than his bounden duty in relieving the sufferings of the poor Parsis. When he was entrusted with the work of Honorary Physician of the Parsi Fever Hospital three years ago, he had many misgivings as to the successful working of the Institute, as, in addition to the proper medical work, he had to look after the management and feelings of patients and above all to satisfy the friends and relations of the patients. It had always been his aim to make the plague patients very comfortable and as far as possible to respect the feelings of their friends. With that view relations were allowed to visit patients at all hours of the day and in some cases even to nurse the patients under proper supervision. No pains and expenses were spared for the benefit of the patients, but at the same time proper steps were taken to avoid all unnecessary expenditure. They might all rest assured that the money kindly subscribed by the community was well and properly spent. He was glad to say that he had always received prompt assistance and hearty co-operation in his work from the Trustees, members of the committee, and the energetic Secretary of the Punchayet. (Applause).

"CORONATION HOSPITAL FOR PARSIS."

He might be permitted on that occasion to make a few suggestions for the establishment of a General Hospital for the Parsis. The absolute necessity for such a hospital was admitted on all hands, especially for the benefit of the middle class Parsis, who did not get the desirable accommodation in the hospitals of the City. They had just adopted the address to be presented to their beloved Sovereign on the auspicious occasion of his Coronation and it would be more fitting if they commemorated the event by establishing a hospital and naming it "the Coronation Hospital for the Parsis" or "the Parsis' Coronation Hospital." They all fully knew how deeply King Edward and his noble Consort were interested in the work of relieving the sufferings of humanity. King Edward started the Prince of Wales Hospital Fund (now called King Edward Hospital Fund), which through his exertions had reached the total of hundreds of thousand of pounds. Queen Alexandra had promoted the establishment of Nurses' Associations which had recently been recognised by Royal Charter as "The Royal Nurses Corps." Dr. Nariman was sure that Their Majesties would be very pleased to learn from our President that the Parsis were showing their loyalty by commemorating the Coronation in such an useful manner. Referring in detail to the ways and means of the project Dr. Nariman said that the present bungalow of the Fever Hospital might be utilised as a General Hospital, separ

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BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. F. NICHOLSON, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay 14th April, 1902.

1. Members who have not already returned their Arms and Equipment to Head-quarters are requested to do so as early as possible.
2. There will be a Meeting of the Regimental Committee at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m., to-day (Monday), the 14th instant.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major.
Adjutant, B. V. R

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 14th April, 1902.

1. Members, who have not returned their arms and accoutrements are requested to do so at once.
2. Leave of absence for 6 months has been granted to Gunner J R Allen, from the 15th instant.

By Order,
G. STODDART, Captain, R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication on our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 14, 1902.

SIND TO THE BRITISH CONQUEST.

SOME time ago Mr. Mirza Kalichbeg Fredenbeg, Deputy Collector of Kotri, published a translation of the "Chachnamah" giving the ancient history of Sind to the close of the Hindu period and the Arab conquest. Through the Commissioner's Press at Karachi he has now issued another substantial volume which brings his History to the time of the British conquest. The book is divided into two parts: the first reviewing the Mussalman period from the Arab conquest to the beginning of the reign of the Kalhoras; the second, the reign of the Kalhoras and the Talpurs down to the British conquest. The former gives all account of the lieutenants of the Khalifas or successors of Mahomed; the rulers of the Sumrab, Samna, Arghuns and Tarkhan dynasties; and finally of the Governors, or agents, of the Emperors of Delhi. The latter deals with the rule of the Kalhoras and their successors, the Talpurs. The history of the Mussalman period, Mr. Kalichbeg explains is entirely based on the information supplied by the "Tarikh Maasumi" and the "Turfatulkiram," the only two Persian books which give a full account of this period. The "Tarikh Maasumi" was literally translated into English by Capt. Grenville Malet, of the Bombay Light Infantry, in 1855. But, as that work was full of unimportant proper names and the style puzzling, Mr. Kalichbeg made a free and independent translation, adding notes from and references to other books on the subject. He has taken the wheat and rejected the chaff of both books. For the story of the British conquest Mr. Kalichbeg has indented to the "Fatenamah" and the "Frerenamah." Mr. Kalichbeg has endeavoured to follow the Persian original as closely as possible, avoiding the superfluities of the Persian language and imagination. The author still confines himself to plain historical facts, as found in the Persian, and reserves remarks on the system of government, physical and social features of the country, for another volume he contemplates publishing, which shall bring the history from the time of the British conquest to the present day and compare the state of things in the different periods. But an ably written introduction from the pen of Mr. Dayaram Gidumal, Judge and Sessions Judge of Khan-deish, a lineal descendant of the famous Sindhi Dewan, to some extent anticipates Mr. Kalichbeg's intentions. He considers that the present volume helps to a realisation of the terrible law of retribution, which has, one after another, set aside kingdoms once great and glorious, but which, after they were past their heyday, lacked righteousness and efficiency.

Persian bards sang the fame of their kings in no more exaggerated style than the demerits of their enemies. They tell us Beg Oghli, the son of Mubarak Khan, was a villain and a drunkard. He made a conspiracy with some servants of Sultan Mahmud Khan to assassinate their master. At the same time he was a backbiter and slanderer, whom fate overtook by way of an assassin's knife. They knew how to deal with rebels in those days. In the reign of Sayyed Mir Adl, some men of the tribe of Mangchs, having raised the standard of revolt, the Mir suppressed it and some Kakir chiefs who took part in it were after capture trampled to death under the feet of elephants, so that it seems in "the good old times" they had very different ideas as to the proper treatment of prisoners of war than—as we suppose they regard us—chicken-hearted people of the present day. In 1585 we find record of a naval engagement. The Nawab, Mohammed Sadik, leaving Pat by the river found himself opposed by Subhan Kuli Arghun. The two armies, we are told, fought in boats. The Nawab was victorious and captured Subhan Kuli with twelve of his boats after a fight which lasted some days. Four years later we read of another engagement on the river near Nasarpur, when Jain Beg sent Khusro Khan with 120 big boats and several small boats to go and open fire on the fleet of Khan Khanan. Khusro Khan was defeated and pursued, but as some of his conqueror's boats providentially caught fire, he was enabled to make good his escape. The story of Mirza Ghazi Beg and Abul Kasim is quaintly told. They had been enemies but became attached to one another. Ghazi Beg had sworn to spare Abul's life. But he still doubted his loyalty notwithstanding the attachment. He therefore hit up a plan to blind him that he might live and yet be less harmful. With this object in view one day he held a pleasure party on the further side of a canal that flowed nea his camp. Abul was invited and asked to take the "Chanesar Namah" and read it to the other guests for their amusement and edification. Abul jumped at, the invitation, but as he was crossing the canal in a boat, his host's men ran a red-hot iron through his eyes, chained him, and sent him away to Tatta. Contrary to popular ideas of right and wrong, Ghazi Beg flourished and ruled his country quietly for a long time after driving off Abul's friends who set out against him, bound on avenging their chief. The blind man, however, succeeded in giving trouble in a remarkable manner on one or two occasions, and the story of his escape and recapture savour very strongly of romance.

The history of Sind has been described as a mere record of conflicts and reconciliations, treaties and evasions of treaty, as regards outside powers, and of revolution and bloodshed within. Mr. Kalichbeg's volume furnishes abundant evidence in support of that description. The Kalhoras were little better than their predecessors, the Arabs. The Kalhoras Mr. Kalichbeg holds to have been descendants of Abbas, the paternal uncle of the prophet. One of their ancestors, we are told, lived in the country of Kech Mekran and was celebrated for his piety and virtue and was honoured as a spiritual guide by a large number of people. His immediate descendants were known by the titular name of Odhanah. One of these named Chinab, having quarrelled with his brothers, left his native place and, in company with a large number of his dependents, went to Khumbhath to live among the tribe of Udhejah. There he married the daughter of a big landholder and to them was born Mahmud the loved successor of the Kalhoras. Chinab secured the hand of a girl from each of the local tribes and established himself as chief under the title of Jam. He had eighteen sons, one of them being Daud, from whom are sprung the Daudpottahs, and another Lashar, the ancestor of the tribe of Lasharis. None of the descendants of Chinab rose to any importance with the exception of Adam Shah, who lived to occupy the holy seat vacated by the death of the celebrated saint of the time, Miran Mahomed of Jainpur. He was granted the Zamindari of Chandukali. By and bye Adam Shah went to visit Lal Isan, another saint at Multan. A large number of disciples joined him there, and he was obliged to occupy a spacious tract of country. This excited the jealousy of the landowners of the place, "on whose instigation the ruler of Multan had him killed and thus he became a martyr." It is only necessary to dip here and there into the pages of Mr. Kalichbeg's work to gain an insight of the interesting and often blood-curdling stories he tells. He claims only that it is a record of bare historical facts, but the author has a happy knack of rendering those facts palatable, and his volume will, we think, as it should, secure a wide popularity.

CHINESE WOMEN'S FEET.

THE Tien Tsu Hui is a society formed by Mrs. Archibald Little and other ladies for the purpose of educating Chinese women to see beauty in the natural foot. For years missionaries had been doing all they could to discourage the barbarous practice of foot-binding in China, but the formation of the Tien Tsu Hui gave method to the agitation and for some time it has now been doing good work. At the annual meeting in Shanghai last month excellent progress was reported. The recent decree of the Empress-Dowager, recommending the abolition of the old custom, has given an impetus to what may be called the cult of the unbound female foot and many highly-placed officials are persuading the members of their families to set the new fashion in obedience to the Imperial decree. The pronouncement of the Dowager-Empress on the subject, however, will not of itself revolutionise the ideas of Chinese women on the question of large *versus* small feet. It must be remembered that the Manchus never have bound their feet and the recent decree was issued as part of the order permitting the intermarriage of Manchus and Chinese. The commendation of the natural foot by the Court amounts to a prescription that Chinese women contemplating marriage with Manchus must not bind their feet. Mr. Y. J. Allen pointed out at the meeting of the Tien Tsu Hui that the Court once before sought to induce the Chinese to unbind the feat of their women as a mark of subjection to the Tartars, but the women refused to adopt a custom which they regarded as a humiliation imposed by the conquerors. Contact with the results of Western civilization and the new ideas which are now percolating through the minds of the higher classes must, however, gradually affect a change in the present fashion of feet among the women of the Middle Kingdom, though it is sincerely to be hoped that the ladies of the Flowery Land will not as a consequence take to constricting their waists. The innovator in feminine fashions in China has tremendous obstacles of prejudice to overcome. During the Boxer outbreak women who affected the ways of the "foreign devils" even so slightly as to wear sleeves narrower than the Chinese regulation size were subject to persecution. To bring about the general adoption of the natural foot the tradition of centuries has to be beaten down. The origin of the practice of foot-binding dates back more than a thousand years. Tuan Fang, the Governor of Hupeh, who has recently published an exhortation to the people of his Province to abandon the custom, states that it began in 975 A. D., when a Princess named Yao Ning made her feet like the new moon in shape. This style of pedal beauty so enraptured the Emperor Nan Tang that, as Tuan Fang observes, he went "mad on this fancy" and issued a decree ordering all his ladies to follow the fashion. By the time the Ming dynasty came to the throne in the fourteenth century, the custom had become deeply rooted among the classes claiming respectability, of which small feet came to be the sign. Only women of the labouring classes allowed their feet to grow naturally, and these only in certain provinces. Tuan Fang indicates one kind of objection that the Chinese have to any change in the existing custom. Some, he says, perhaps fear that the decree of the Empress-Dowager is a plan to get Chinese women to enter the Imperial harem, for which, he somewhat quaintly adds, their large feet would qualify them. But Her Imperial Majesty has given the assurance that none but Manchus will be chosen for an honour which Chinese women greatly fear. Tuan Fang, who is a Manchu, urges the Chinese gentry to set the example of reform by exhorting their women-folk to unbind their feet, and there is no doubt that in this way, and by the efforts of missionaries and the Tien Tsu Hui, much is now being done to free the feet of China's fashion-crippled daughters.

THE CORPORATION PRESIDENT.

THE Corporation has this month to elect its President for the ensuing year; and the duty for once seems to be beset with considerable difficulty. The Coronation and the probable visit of the Prince of Wales, later in the year appear, to have turned the minds of a number of individuals on the possibility of honours falling to the occupant of the Presidential Chair during the next twelve months. It is, however, less than probable that any such expectations associated with the premier Civic Office will be fulfilled. But in a year when important functions are likely to take place it is desirable that the President of the Municipality should be one who can discharge the duties of the position with some distinction. There are several candidates for the chair, and if we leave out of consideration one whose personality is too strong, perhaps, to secure him the position even if he desired it, which is doubtful, the difficulty of a selection becomes very great. Any one of four candidates, whose names find a place on the notice paper, would fill the office as well as the other three and each has done useful service on the Corporation without any attempt at what may be called pyrotechnic displays. A Municipality has to concern itself with solid work, though not a few members of the Corporation have yet to learn that the sole duty of Councillors does not consist in futile discussion and linguistic fireworks of a more or less brilliant order. If the qualification for the Presidential Chair is to be useful and meritorious Municipal service, there is little to choose between the members whose names have been definitely put forward. Mr. Cuffe was Chairman of the Standing Committee during the past year, and discharged the duties of the office with tact and ability; Mr. M. B. Bharbaya held that position before him; and of the qualifications of Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, a former President, and, of Mr. Wacha, the present occupant of the chair, it is unnecessary to speak. In the circumstances we do not presume to tell the Corporation which of these candidates they should select. But it would be well if members could make an unanimous choice when they come to decide upon the question. All the same we imagine it is time a European was elected.

THE KILT.

THE announcement by Reuter that the War Office has decided to abolish the Tartan kilt as a fighting dress, and substitute for it khaki or some material of invisible colour, is hardly likely to meet with approval in the various Highland regiments. In Scotland the new order is bound to be unpopular, and however necessary it may be it will, we fear, interfere with recruiting, which at the present time is not particularly brisk in Scotland Some consolation to Scotsmen is afforded in, Mr. Brodrick's announcement that the Tartan kilt will be retained for full dress in time of peace. We recall what a storm of indignation arose throughout Scotland some years ago when the War Office proposed abolishing the bonnet as part of the Highland dress and Mr. Brodrick's statement will reassure Scotsmen that the new order is not a preliminary to abolishing the kilt altogether. The "Feileadh beag" is one of the most expensive dresses worn in the British army, and the War Office for this reason would probably not be averse to ordering its abolition. Any attempt, however, to carry this out would be met by fierce opposition from Scotsmen whose love for their national dress is proverbial. A khaki kilt is but a burlesque substitute. Apropos of the present Highland dress, it is supposed to have its origin in the belted plaid which consisted of a large and long piece of plaiding, which was so folded and confined by a belt round the waist as to form a complete dress, plaid and kilt in one piece. Every now and then an absurd story is revived that the "Feileadh beag," the present Highland dress, was first introduced in 1728 by Rawlinson, or Parkinson, an Englishman, the Superintendent of the lead mines at Tyndrum, who, finding his Highland labourers encumbered with their belted plaids, taught them to separate the plaid from the kilt and sew it in its present form. There are, however, too many descriptions and portraits of gentlemen in the Highland dress long anterior to 1728 to render this absurd story of any value.

PROTECTION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

THE reports of the various Local Governments on the proposed legislation for the more efficient protection of ancient monuments have reached the Government of India, and Mr. Marshall, the new Director-General of Archæology having arrived, the matter can now be taken up at Simla.

AMONGST the passengers who proceeded to Europe on Saturday afternoon by the P. and O. Company's Mail steamer "Arabia" were Lady Jenkins, Sir Allan Arthur and the Hon. Mr. Justice Rampini.

GENERAL SMITH-DORRIEN has been prevented from joining the Commander-in-Chief on his tour owing to an attack of fever, and is still in Simla.

WE see by the Home papers that Mr. J. Mervyn Pollen, eldest son of Dr. John Pollen, I. C. S., has just gained a scholarship at Lincoln College, Oxford.

THE Grand Duke Boris Vladimirovitch with his suite left Baroda on Saturday en route for Jaipur and Delhi. While at Baroda H. H. the Gaekwar arranged for the entertainment of his Imperial Highness a grand cheetah hunt and an elephant fight. At a magnificent banquet in the fine Durbar Hall, on Friday evening, the Gaekwar made an eloquent speech, proposing the health of H. I. H. and recalled the fact that some years ago the present Emperor of all the Russias, when Czarevitch, had paid Baroda a visit, and had shot over the very same ground that the Grand Duke had visited that morning.

MR. MOLLISON, Inspector-General of Agriculture, is now engaged in enquiring into the sugar question at Dalsing Serai and his headquarters for the present are at Nagpur. He has visited various districts in Madras, Bombay, and the Central Provinces, and it has been decided that he shall not have any settled headquarters.

THERE is a growing feeling in Assam, says the "Bengalee," in favour of the extension of Mr. Cotton's tenure of service. At Sibsagar, a crowded and influential public meeting was held which was attended by village elders and representatives from communities in the interior. They all resolved to submit a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy praying for an extension of Mr. Cotton's service.

A REALLY funny story, and funnier to those who know to whom it refers, is related of a high Colonial functionary who served in Singapore, but now is about to retire from service in another Crown Colony, not Hongkong, says the "Singapore Free Press." The gentleman referred to was staying, with his wife, at a hill station. He, like John Gilpin, has a frugal soul, and likes to check his hotel bills. Overheard:—What! what's this? A whole whisky and soda! My dear, did you have a whisky and soda? Yes, dear: a half whisky and soda. But this bill has a whole soda! And look here; 28th—Bath; 29th—Bath; 30th—Bath. I never have a Bath?" "Oh! You Dirty-Darling!" And "Dirty Darling" he is called to this day now by everybody who has become acquainted with the story.

ONE may read side by side two announcements which afford their own contrast. One is that Khartoum is being lighted with electricity; the other that one of the pewter stars which General Gordon issued in the siege of Khartoum for the purpose of stimulating the drooping spirits of his troops and of the townspeople is to be sold in London. The decoration, which Gordon himself designed, and which was struck in the arsenal of the garrison, was like the Turkish Mejidieh. It was in three metals—gold, silver, and pewter, the last being reserved for the townsfolk, whose bravery and endurance were remarkable. The medals bear the words, in Arabic, "Siege of Khartoum."

THE PARTITIONING OF EUROPE.

EIGHTY-EIGHT YEARS AGO.

IN 1820, Comte De La Garde-Chambonas's "Recollections" of the Congress of Vienna (1814-15) were first published. They soon fell into undeserved neglect, perhaps because the events already universally known, were of too recent a date for sustained interest in them, and because the revival of the Eastern question in Greece, and the beginnings of democratic unrest in Europe, were absorbing public attention. The author of the Recollections kept himself almost entirely aloof from the politics of the gorgeous picnic that called itself the Congress of Vienna. He lived among the diplomatists, was the intimate friend of some of the most distinguished among them. But he was not of them. Instead of discussing politics he wrote word-pictures of Vienna Society during the five or six months of the Congress, and recorded many anecdotes of the prominent personages who took part in it. His book is one of the most charming of its class, and is now presented for the first time in an English dress.

The peoples of Europe are not even yet masters of their own destinies, but they have made enormous progress since the months, in 1814, after Napoleon's banishment to Elba, when the Sovereigns and statesmen of the Continent assembled at Vienna, disposed of them as they would land and live stock, when, in the Count's words, "a kingdom was cut into bits or enlarged at a ball; an indemnity was granted in the course of a dinner; a constitution was planned during a hunt." The author's description of the Austrian capital after the arrival of the Sovereigns and the diplomatists is full of colour and movement. From all parts of Europe visitors in scores of thousands flocked to Vienna. Vienna, like Europe, was intoxicated with joy at the return of peace. The Viennese and their innumerable guests gave themselves to feasting and dancing with the abandon of people suddenly released from the terrific tension of twenty-five years, war. Emperors and Kings shook off the trammels of etiquette. They were sometimes seen helping each other off horseback or holding each other's stirrups. Like any Toms, Jacks, and Harrys they might be met moving unattended among the crowds at some fete got up by Emperor Francis. They might be identified at masquerades—a favourite form of entertainment during these glowing, busily idle months.

Do you know the tall and noble-looking personage whom that beautiful Neapolitan girl is holding round the waist? It is the King of Prussia, whose gravity appears in no wise disturbed by the fact. For all that, the clever masque may be an empress; on the other hand, it is quite on the cards that she is merely a grisette, who has been smuggled in.

YOUNG NAPOLEON.

There is a description of "young Napoleon," the great conqueror's son, "as handsome a child as one could see," and as the Count saw him in the autumn of 1814. Young Napoleon, with his "cherub-like" face, "eyes full of fire," and "pretty fair curls drooping on his shoulders, made up one of the most graceful models ever offered to Isabey" (the renowned painter of Napoleon's Court), and was "dressed in a richly embroidered uniform of hussars." Isabey was engaged, at the moment, in painting the future "Napoleon II's" portrait. The child's ambition was to be a soldier. His great delight was to listen to stories of his father's campaigns. The following quotation shows us young Napoleon studying the art of war.

Meanwhile, young Napoleon had gone to a corner of the room in search of a regiment of wooden Uhlans which his grand-uncle Archduke Charles had sent him a few days previously. Set in motion by a piece of simple mechanism, the troopers, stuck on movable pins, imitated every military evolution, breaking the ranks, deploying into line, forming into columns, etc. Time to begin our manœuvres, Prince!" shouted the marshal in a tone of command Immediately the Uhlans were taken from their box, and disposed in battle order. "Attention!" cried the marshal, drawing his sword and assuming the attitude of a general on parade. Stolidly attentive and grave, like a Russian grenadier, the child took up his position to the right of his troop, his hand on the spring. No sooner has the word of command left the old soldier's lips than the movement is carried out with the utmost precision. A second order meets with similarly prompt obedience; the chief and the subaltern are equally grave.

The story of Isabey and leap-frog at Malmaison, whether genuine or not, may be repeated here. Isabey, at Vienna, assured the author of the Recollections that it was a pure invention. Bonaparte, who at this time was First Consul, was in the habit of walking with his arms crossed upon his chest, and his head bent slightly forward.

A GAME OF LEAP-FROG.

Isabey was at Malmaison, and he and some of the First Consul's aides-de-camp were having a game of leap-frog on the lawn. Isabey had already jumped over the heads of most of them, when, at the turning of a path, he espied the last player, who, in the requisite position, seemed to be waiting for the ordeal. Isabey pursued his course without looking, but took his flight so badly as only to reach the other's shoulders, and both rolled over and over in the sand, and to Isabey's consternation, his supposed fellow-player turned out to be Bonaparte. At that period, Bonaparte had probably not pondered the possibility of a "fall"; hence, it was said, refractory at this first lesson, he got up, foaming at the mouth with anger, and drawing his sword, pounced upon the unfortunate leaper. Isabey, luckily for himself better at running than at leaping, took to his heels, and jumping the ditches dividing the property from the high road, got over the wall, and never stopped until, breathless, he reached the gates of the Tuileries.

According to the story, it needed all Josephine's tact to save the leaper from her husband's wrath.

One of the most curious gatherings at the Congress was the "pic-nic dinner," to which Admiral Sir Sidney Smith (who had baffled Napoleon at St. Jean D'Acre) invited all the emperors and kings and celebrities in general. Each guest had to pay his share. Subscribers, including, of course, the crowned heads, came in crowds. After the dinner the restaurateur's manager, going round to collect his money, was brought to a long and awkward stop before the Bavarian King Maximilian. For his Majesty, fumbling all through his pockets, found he had no money. His Majesty looked sheepishly along the array of his fellow guests. But no one noticed his "signal of distress." Not even his Chamberlain, de Rechberg, one of the diners, took in the situation; he was too deeply interested in "M. de Humboldt's conversation."

The head-waiter, meanwhile, did not budge, holding out the silver dish for the money due to him. The king kept one eye on the collector the other on Rechberg, and his confusion gradually became such as to attract the notice of those around him. In a little while a kind of titter was running round the table like an electrics park. How King Maximilian would have got out of his quandary without the help of his neighbours, it would be difficult to say, for the stolid head-waiter refused to budge A far better money collector than courtier, he kept jingling his money against the dish, till Prince Eugene, who had been the last to get an inkling of the situation, was about to satisfy his claim. He was, however, forestalled by Alexander, who, recalling the inexorable creditor, about to move at a sign from the prince, emptied his purse into the dish, shaking, meanwhile, with uncontrollable laughter, in which the others joined.

A WHIMSICAL DINNER.

Sir Sidney Smith, in getting up this whimsical dinner, had a philanthropic object in view. He divulged it when he got on his legs to make a speech. He wanted money for the release of Christian slaves in the Barbary States. "The result of his eloquence was calculated to flatter him, for it amounted to several thousands of ducats. The Emperors had each subscribed a thousand, and the others according to their fortunes or philanthropy." The next story we select is less pleasant than the foregoing. High play-gambling of the evident sort—was the favourite recreation of many among the distinguished members of the Embassies then in Vienna.

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE BOER CONFERENCE AT KLERKSDORP.

MORE TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

In the House of Commons, to-night, Mr. Brodrick, replying to a question, said that Government had not received the Boer terms and he was unable to state whether Lord Kitchener was authorised to offer terms other than unconditional surrender.

There would, he said, be no armistice.

The Free State and Transvaal delegates are accommodated respectively in the old and new town of Klerksdorp, and the tent, in which the conference meets, is pitched midway between them.

LONDON, APRIL, 12.

The Boer leaders at Klerksdorp deliberated on Thursday afternoon, but no communication is allowed with anyone outside.

LATER.

It is understood that the Boer conferences at Klerksdorp continue, but so far they have submitted no proposals to the British. If they do they will probably begin asking unacceptable terms and the real negotiations will then commence.

LONDON, APRIL 13.

Schalkberger, Botha, Meyer, Delarey and DeWet arrived at Pretoria yesterday in two special trains from Klerksdorp.

THE PEACE NEGOCIATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 13.

A Cablegram to the "Pioneer" dated London 12th April says that the second edition of the Daily Express states that peace has been settled on terms sasisfactory to Great Britain.

APRIL 12.

Besides 1,000 Guards, the War Office announces the following drafts will begin leaving next week for the Cape, viz., 7,000 Infantry, 1,000 Artillery, 7,000 Yeomanry, and 5,000 Colonials.

Two thousand three hundred and twenty-three troops sailed for the Cape to-day.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

MEETING OF THE CABINET.

RETURN OF THE KING.

APRIL 11.

A Cabinet Council has been summoned to meet to-morrow.

His Majesty the King returns to London to-morrow from his yachting cruise earlier than was expected.

APRIL 12.

The Cabinet Council to-day was comparatively short but nothing has transpired as to what took place.

THE CONFERRING BOER LEADERS.

THE careers of Generals Botha, Delarey, and De Wet, and ex-President Steyn are by this time pretty well known to the newspaper reader, but not so much is known of the other leaders who are taking part in the conferences. The following particulars are therefore of interest at the present moment, when attention is fixed on the course that may be taken by the members of the assembly in the tent at Klerksdorp.

MR. SCHALK BURGER.

Mr. Schalk Burger is acting President of the Boer "Government," a position to which he was appointed after Mr. Kruger's flight to Europe. A decent kind of Boer is Schalk Burger. He is a general, but not much of a fighting man. Rather peacefully inclined. He has a warm side for Uitlanders, too. After the Raid he clamoured in the Volksraad for [the appointment of an Industrial Commission to inquire into the Uitlanders, grievances. He got it, and the report of the Commission found that the Uitlanders had grievances.

Schalk Burger then came to be looked upon as the hope of the British residents of the Transvaal. He was held in high favour by them. That was enough for the Kruger gang. Dr. Leyds, on becoming acquainted with the report of the Industrial Commission, left Europe hurriedly for Pretoria. Arrived there, he had frequent consultations with Mr. Kruger on the Uitlander question. He brought Machiavellism to bear, with the result that the old President turned upon Schalk Burger and told him that, by signing his name to a report which showed that the Uitlanders in the Transvaal really had grievances, he had proved himself a traitor.

In spite of what Kruger thought, Schalk Burger put up for the Presidency, but he could do nothing gainst the Kruger gang. The old man was re-elected and Burger became Vice-President.

It is said that he had a hand in planning the initial Boer successes in Natal. When things went awry with the Boers the "traitor," as Kruger called him, never thought of seeking refuge in another country, but decided to see the end of the trouble.

LUCAS MEYER.

A great fighting man was Lucas Meyer, but somehow he has not shown to great advantage during the present war. On the contrary. The Transvaalers still in the field hold to this day that by his bungling he lost them the battle of Dundee. Meyer can fight best against savages. When, after the death of Cetewayo, Usibepu objected to Dinizulu as chief, the latter appealed to the Boers for help. Lucas Meyer led the Boer force, routed Usebipu, and as a reward he and his fellow-farmers were awarded 3,000 square miles of land in North-West Zululand. They established a republic, and Meyer became the president. But he did not enjoy this honour long. The republic lasted only a year.

In an interview which General Botha accorded to a French war correspondent, published in the "Gaulois," the Chief Commandant was reported to have said that he learnt the art of war from Lucas Meyer. But that was at the beginning of the war, when Meyer was still considered a great Boer general The Chief Commandant may have another opinion now.

DR. REITZ.

Dr. Reitz is the ex-State Secretary of the Transvaal Republic, having succeeded Dr. Leyds when the latter thought the position of an Ambassador accredited to all the Courts of Europe, save that of St. James's, was one more in consonance with the aspirations of a man of his genius. Reitz was originally President of the Orange Free State. He comes of a German family, was a schoolmate of Mr. Cecil Rhodes (he did not love Mr. Rhodes), and was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple.

Let this be said of Dr. Reitz. He did not hate us with the hatred of Kruger. On the contrary, he thought Kruger's anti-British policy was all wrong. But, then, what could he do with Kruger's gang plotting at home and Leyds scheming in Europe? It was a case of accepting the inevitable. He is probably the best educated Boer in the country, and liked to deliver lectures to his less intellectual brethren. Frederick the Great is one of his heroes. His wife is in Europe. There are eight or nine little Reitzes—all boys. Their principal plaything is a Mauser.

MR. KROGH.

Not so well kown is Mr. Krogh. He was a prominent Boer official, whose work was more departmental than political. It is said that he had none of the rabidness of the Kruger gang, and, though a member of the oligarchy, did not favour its high-handed methods of running a Republic.

THE KRUGERITE TERMS OF PEACE.

An "Express" telegram, dated Brussels March 25, states :—Mr. Kruger's "entourage" consider that the conclusion of peace is possible if the British Government grant:—

(1) Extensive autonomy.
(2) Amnesty.
(3) Restitution of confiscated Boer properties.
(4) Abandonment of the claim of disarmament of the burghers.

Other conditions are considered absolutely unacceptable.

The Paris evening papers on March 25 published an "official Note" from Dr. Leyds stating that the following terms are the minimum that the Boers will accept :—

(1) Independence, with a suzerainty clause in favour of England.
(2) Total amnesty for Cape rebels.
(3) All Boer prisoners to be immediately repatriated.
(4) Indemnities to be accorded by England for farm-burning.
(5) The Boers to be granted the right to bear arms.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

SERIOUS SITUATION IN BELGIUM.

A STATE OF SEIGE.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

Thousands of Belgian miners and workmen have struck and are marching in various directions and forcing the stoppage of others.

Three regiments of Infantry and one of Cavalry have arrived in Brussels.

Troops have also been despatched to the different points threatened.

Brussels presents its ordinary aspect during the day but each evening presents a state of siege. The shops are closed and troops are stationed at all important points. Nevertheless numerous affrays have taken place in which many have been injured.

Shots are frequently exchanged between the mob and military.

APRIL 13.

The riots in Brussels increased in violence last evening, when fighting in the streets took place, and attempts were made to erect barricades.

The gas was extinguished and the rioters fired from the roofs of the houses.

Five or six were killed.

It is estimated that one hundred Police and rioters were wounded.

Two hospitals are filled with the wounded and extra beds are being provided.

A NEW EXPLODER.

A new exploder has been submitted to the War Office containing neither dry gun-cotton nor fulminate of mercury, thus enabling wet gun-cotton to be used in the charge of shells with perfect safety.

CASTLE LINER ASHORE.

PASSENGERS LANDED.

The steamer Kinfauns Castle from the Cape ran ashore to-day at Brightstone, Isle of Wight, in a fog. The passengers were safely landed.

APRIL 13.

The Kinfauns Castle has been refloated and proceeded to Southampton.

[The Kinfauns Castle was homeward bound from Port Natal. The vessel is a twin screw three masted steamer of 7,654 tons gross, and 5,063 tons registered. She was built at Glasgow in 1899 by Messrs Fairfield and Company, Limited, and is owned by the Union Castle Mail S. S. Co. Ld. Her length is 515 feet 3 inches, breadth 59 feet 2 inches and depth 34 feet 7 inches.]

FRANCO-RUSSIAN ALLIANCE.

DEMONSTRATION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The arrival of five Russian and three French war ships together at Tangier is regarded as a significant demonstration that the Alliance extends to the Mediterranean.

RISING IN FRENCH CONGO-LAND.

The natives in French Congo have attacked the Sangha Company's factory and killed the French director and burnt and looted other factories.

THE KILT QUESTION.

Mr. Brodrick, in reply to a question in the Commons, said that the Highland Regiments would retain the kilt for full dress and that instructions would be issued for providing kilts of khaki or some material of invisible colour for active service.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, APRIL 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left homewards this afternoon.

The s. s. Coromandel arrived at Hong Kong on the morning of the 11th inst.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Silesia left Kobe for Bombay on the afternoon of the 10th inst.

The N. Y. K. steamer Miike Maru left Singapore for Hong Kong on the 12th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. E. Franz Ferdinand left Colombo on the afternoon of the 11th instant and is expected to arrive in Bombay on the morning of the 15th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 11.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats firmer.
Good Bhownuggar 3 31-32.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	94 3-4
3 per cent. Rentes	101
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	108
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	94 11-16
Bar Silver	24 3-4

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE LATE MR RHODES.

A "POLITICAL TESTAMENT."

A DREAM OF ETERNAL PEACE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

An "Englishman" special cablegram from London, dated April 10th, says :—

A sensation has been aroused by the "Review of Reviews," which, in its April number, publishes what the editor describes as a "Political Testament" of the late Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

This document was written as far back as 1890, and in it Mr. Rhodes states that his ideal political future is that the world should pass completely under the control of a combination of all the English-speaking peoples. This, he thinks, would ensure the maintenance of peace to all eternity.

The testator goes on to express the hope that Great Britain and the United States, as the two principal English-speaking nations, may eventually become one united people. This result, he remarks, will probably ensue at the close of a long tariff war which is likely to arise through the operations of a secret society of rich men, modelled on the lines of the Society of Jesus.

THE DISASTER AT GLASGOW.

MESSAGE FROM THE KING.

The King has sent a telegram expressing his deep sympathy with the families of the victims of the fatality at Glasgow.

THE DHOLEPORE DEBT CASE.

ACTION ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The hearing of the action brought by Messrs. John King and Company against Mr. S. J. Tellery was resumed yesterday afternoon. Defendant, in his evidence, stated in answer to Mr. Justice Ameer Ali that when he undertook the settlement of the Dholepore debt, he did so out of pure kindness and friendliness to the Maharajah of Patiala and to the plaintiffs. He acted quite disinterestedly in the matter, and the plaintiffs' representative was aware at the time that he was acting gratuitously and without consideration of any kind. He did not induce the plaintiffs to abstain from doing anything which they might otherwise have done to recover the money from Dholepore.

Defendant's counsel stated that the debt was one of over eight years' standing, and not recoverable in law; therefore, it could not be said that the consideration the plaintiffs gave for the promissory notes was that they held their hands by forbearing to sue the Maharajah of Dholepore, and also gave up Rs. 16,000, having paid Rs. 30,000 out of his own pocket. The least plaintiffs could do, counsel contended, was to wait and see whether Mr. Tellery could recover the balance for them.

His Lordship asked why he should not reserve his decision until this had been done.

Defendant's counsel said they had already tried to get the money, but they were perfectly willing to make a further effort in that direction.

Ultimately his Lordship said that he would express his opinion as to what course should be adopted by Wednesday next.

BOXING AT CALCUTTA.

A DETERMINED CONTEST.

EXCITED AUDIENCE.

CALCUTTA, APRIL 12.

The boxing match between Hardman and Foley was one of the most determined contests seen here for some years past. The audience was very large and rowdy, partizanship ran high, and at one point the referee threatened to stop the fight unless order was maintained. Hardman scaled ten-five and Foley ten-seven.

Both men evidently meant business, and the fight was well sustained right up to the end of the first ten rounds, which went in favour of Foley, and Hardman took heavy punishment, being twice floored, in the second round a second blow on the right temple looking like a settler. He quickly recovered however, and Hardman held himself up for the rest of the round.

In the third and fourth rounds Hardman managed to get in some hard hits, but Foley was very quick in getting away. In the fifth round Foley forced the fighting, trying to bring off a knock-out, but although Hardman's eye was giving him trouble, he countered cleverly and finished fit. From the sixth to the tenth round honours were divided, but the betting was free on Foley. In the eleventh round Hardman pulled himself together in susprising form, and although Foley fought with bull-dog courage and did all he knew, Hardman punished him severely in that and the succeeding rounds. In the seventeenth round Hardman forced the fighting, getting in some heavy blows, and to all appearance Hardman would have finished Foley in this round, but owing to a disturbance among Foley's supporters, the referee stopped the round.

Mr. Edwards, the referee, here addressed the audience, saying if there was any further disturbance, the fight would be stopped. Altogether this interval gave both men breathing time, and although up to the end of the twentieth round exchanges were heavy, both men were fighting strongly. No further damage was done.

The fight was awarded to Hardman on points, an award that was not received with universal favour. Both men addressed the audience. Hardman saying he had fought to win as usual, but having regard to the very small margin by which he had won, he was willing to halve the purse with Foley. The latter said he was prepared to fight Hardman again if any one would put up a purse.

THE GOVERNOR OF FIJI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 13.

A Cablegram to the "Pioneer," dated London 13th April says that Sir G. O'sBrien retires from the Government of Fiji and will be succeeded by Sir Henry Jackson.

THE VICEROY SHIKARING.

MANUKOTA, APRIL 12.

Yesterday's shoot was rather disappointing. After his Excellency the Viceroy and staff had taken up their positions, the beat commenced. A tiger broke out and was fired at by some of his Excellency's staff, but got off scot-free. His Excellency had a couple of shots, at the beast, and wounded him. However, he managed to get into a cave.

The Shikaris, under the directions of Major Afsur Dowlab, did their best to dislodge the beast, but all to no purpose. After luncheon the Viceregal party returned to camp. Captain Barr had to leave for Hyderabad last night, owing to some throat affection.

PALANPUR PRINCE SHOOTS A TIGER.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

PALANPUR, APRIL 12.

The Political Superintendent, the Assistant Political Superintendent, the heir-apparent Prince Taley Mahmodkhanji, Prince Yaver Husseinkhanji and party went to Kachari Hill seven miles distant from Palanpur, where a tiger was heard of yesterday. It fell a victim to Prince Taley Mahmodkhanji's bullet. The tiger measured 8 1-12 feet.

THE MYSORE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, APRIL 12.

A protest comes from Mysore against the proposed Victoria Memorial being located here. They urge that it should be erected at the capital.

MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.

H. H. the Maharajah of Mysore is making satisfactory recovery from his recent attack of measles.

RAIN AT BANGALORE.

A heavy shower of rain, accompanied with hail, thunder and lightning, fell here yesterday afternoon

CORONATION DURBAR.

DEPUTATION FROM THE E. AND A.-I. ASSOCIATION.

The Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Association are convening a meeting to send a deputation to wait on the Resident for the purpose of requesting him to nominate a member to represent their community at the Delhi Durbar.

At present three Native gentlemen are selected to represent the Cantonment and the City.

SECOND CEYLON CONTINGENT.

BANGALORE REPRESENTATIVES.

Messrs. Long and Bloomfield, of the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers, have accepted service with the second Ceylon Contingent which is proceeding to South Africa.

ORDERED TO THE CAPE.

Captain Plunkett, of the 1st Lincolns, doing duty at the Station Hospital, Wellington, has been ordered to proceed to the Cape.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WE understand that Colonel Geoffrey Hall, I.M S., goes to Lahore District as Principal Medical Officer.

As regards the concentration of troops for the Coronation Durbar next January, regiments moving in relief about that time will, where possible, be temporarily halted at Delhi.

THE programme of British and Indian Army reliefs is likely to be late again this year. The Boer war affects the former, while the China reliefs have to be taken into consideration in setting the Native Army relief.

LEE-METFORD Rifles have been issued to the 17th Bengal Infantry, who are garrisoning Wana on the Waziristan border. The 5th Bengal Light Infantry at Silchar, and the 21st Punjab Infantry at Jubbulpore have also been re-armed.

LAWN TENNIS.

THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA TOURNAMENTS.

THE first rounds in both doubles and singles of the Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament have been played off during the past week and although play has not been of an exceptionally high class character, many of the games were well contested. The best game in the singles, perhaps, and also the best play was provided in the encounter between Messrs. Cheetham and Bromley. The former player, whose handicap was minus 30, eventually proved too strong for his opponent. In the second round Medley will meet Fischer, Coombs will meet the winner of the match between Messrs. Robinson and Hewson, West will meet Cowie, Boggs will meet Dugmore, Cheetham will meet Milne, Francis will meet Bagshaw, Dullaport will meet Goldney, and DeCourtois will meet Graves.

In the second round of the doubles, Rogers and Boggs are drawn against Cheetham and Economo, Pechey and Bromley against Fischer and Barraclough, Harrington and Gray against Robinson and Francis and Medley and Reid against West and DeCourtois. The following are the results so far as they go:—

SINGLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Coombs —1-4 15 beat Kendal Sc 6-1, 6-2 ; West plus 15 beat Wright Scr 6-3, 6-0 ; Cowie Sc beat Read —1-2 15, 6-2, 6-3, 6-2 ; Boggs —1-2 15 beat Noame plus 15 1-4 6-4, 5-6, 6-3 ; Dugmore plus 3-4 15 beat Economo Sc, 6-1, 6-4 ; Cheetham —30 beat Bromley plus 1-4 15 6-0, 6-1 ; Milne —15 1-4 beat Gray —1-4 15 6-3 6-3 ; Bagshaw—1-4 15 beat Rogers plus 3 4 15 6-3, 5-6, 6-3 ; Dallaporte Sc beat Durnford plus 1-4 15 6-3, 6-1 ; Medley plus 1-2 15, Fischer —15 3-4, Goldney plus 1-4 15, De Courtois plus 15, and C A Graves Sc are byes, Pechey —1-2 15 Scratched and Francis plus 15 1-2, who was drawn to meet him, had a walk over, Robinson Sc and Hewson plus 1-4 15 have not yet played off.

DOUBLES.

FIRST ROUND.

Pechey and Bromley —1-4 15 beat Bagshaw and Hewson plus 1-4 15 6-4 6-2 ; Fischer and Barraclough —30 beat Dugmore and Goldney plus 1-2 15 1-6, 6-2, 6-1 ; Harrington and Gray —15 1-4 beat Durnford and Coomes Sc 6-3, 6-3, 6-3 The following were byes :-Rogers and Boggs, plus 1-4 15 Cheetnam and Economo, —15 1-4, Robinson and Francis plus 15, Medley and Reid Sc and West and De Courtois.

THE MAHSUD'S LATEST EXPLOIT.

FURTHER details regarding the affair in the Gomal, on the 7th instant show that the detachment of the 27th Punjab Infantry was acting as an escort to ration mules, and a party of Mahsuds, forty or fifty strong, laid a clever ambush, a small number of them opening fire on the advance guard, while the main body were hidden on either side of the road. Our sepoys, on taking cover to repel the attack which seemed threatened from the front, were suddenly fired upon at close range from the flank, and were thus taken at a great disadvantage. Hence their heavy losses. The Mahsuds showed great boldness, as the attack was delivered within three miles of Toi Khulla post, whence indeed it was seen. A portion of the garrison hurried out on the sound of firing, but, while able to save the remnant of the detachment, could not intercept the Mahsuds, who retired across the hills with the captured rifles. Toi Khulla is a militia post, but it was being held by a company of the 27th Punjab Infantry as the Militia were on duty elsewhere.

THERE is no gift more welcome to an author than the translation of one of his own works into another tongue. Whilst Lord Curzon was in Hyderabad Mr. Zafar Ali Khan, an old Aligarh student, now employed as a translator in the Nizam's service, had the honour of presenting to him an Urdu translation of the first volume of his His Excellency's book on Persia—a very faithful and idiomatic rendering, well printed in clear vernacular type, and with the illustrations fairly well reproduced.

Despite all the necessary precautions that were adopted by the railway authorities for the safe conveyance of H. E. the Viceroy to Hyderabad, an accident occurred by the express train coming in collision with the trolly of Assistant Inspector Sandways, who had been directed to patrol the line, halting at the station before Bezwada previous to the arrival of the express train. Seeing that the special was not running to time, a detention having occurred at Waltair, Mr. Sandways proceeded to Bezwada, his headquarters The special train, however, overtook the trolly and caused a collision. He with the three trolly men escaped unhurt, but the trolly was completely smashed and caused a detention of 10 minutes to the train. The accident being one which might have caused serious results, the Madras Railway authorities have decided to prosecute Mr. Sandways for negligence, etc.

THE crews of some Portuguese gunboats, a Reuter's telegram from Mozambique says, have had a severe but successful encounter with an expedition of slave dealers from Muscat. Of the latter 162 were captured, together with 12 dhows, and 50 were killed. Upwards of 700 slaves, who were found chained in the dhows, were released.

SIMLA NOTES AND NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 10.

A GREAT change has come over the weather here during the past few days, a series of cold rainstorms having swept across the station, laying the dust and saturating the hillsides so thoroughly as to materially increase the springs on which Simla depends for its water-supply. The fall in temperature which has resulted has been quite remarkable, and one sees visitors who but a week ago were sweltering under punkhas in the plains, here stamping about the Mall in the sunshine, with the one object in view of getting themselves warm. The hitherto bare Chor has come out with the snowcap it ordinarily wears into May and a material addition is visible in the previously scanty deposit on the higher ranges to the north.

Socially speaking there is nothing as yet to record. Everybody is busy getting into their houses and making preparations for the coming season, and our occasional game of somewhat chilly tennis is almost the only distraction in which the members of the younger generation have been able to indulge. The offices have been open for some little time and heads of departments are beginning to arrive from their inspection tours. The Public Works, Home, and Financial Members are already here, so are the heads of the Post Office and Telegraphs. The Commander-in-Chief is to come later and the Viceroy not until next month.

A few isolated plague cases have been reported at Kalka, but the statistics for the past week show that this disease has at last commenced to abate in the Punjab. Simla continues entirely free from it. The small-pox epidemic, such as it was, seems to have disappeared, leaving behind it a number of ladies with arms in a more or less unpresentable condition from vaccination, but otherwise having done very little harm. Far more potent has been the "flue" which has not spared even the Adjutant General, but this too is now abating and before long will be forgotten.

A pretty ceremony took place here the other day, when Rev. M. C. Sanders, who is leaving for Karachi after being for four years Chaplain of Simla, was presented with a gold watch by his congregation as a memento of the good work he has done and the friendly feelings he leaves behind.

From the frontier news has come through almost simultaneously of the final rounding up of the account with the Mahsuds and of a further small outbreak of lawlessness on the part of a section of this troublesome clan. No importance attaches to the action of isolated snipers on this part of the border.

They are an evil the frontier office takes all in the day's work and knows well how to deal with. It was a very different matter before the blockade when the leaders of the Tribe were against us. But the operations of the past few months have taught these gentry a salutary lesson and now it is only the individual highway man who has to be accounted for, an undertaking in which the Maliks are anxious to co-operate with the British authorities, the Mahsud leader being fully alive to the advantages of realising the subsidy which he has learnt by experience will be forfeited when dacoities occur in the particular area he is responsible for.

In regard to Afghanistan the prophets have once more been at fault the Nauroz ceremonies having passed off without disturbance of any kind. The Peshawar rumour-monger having cried "wolf" continually, ever since the late Amir died will no doubt sooner or later find something he can claim as fulfillment of one or other of his alarmist forecasts. The events of the past few months, however, afford one more example of the unreliability of the bazaar stories which the imaginative Pathan is never tired of inventing, and which he turns out in such numbers that an occasional one is bound to come more or less near to the mark.

NEWS FROM KABUL.

DURING the Id festivities at Kabul on the Nauroz the Amir gave liberal gifts to the poor, including a special donation of Rs. 1,000 to the blind, whose number is considerable in the Afghan capital. The distribution of Khillats to officials and tribal Chiefs was on a large scale than usual. What is of more political importance, news received within the last few days fully confirms the report of our Frontier correspondent that every thing passed off satisfactorily, says the "Pioneer" in Kabul on March 21st. Elsewhere in Afghanistan, also, there was no sign of unrest during the Nauroz period, and the country generally is reported quiet. Whether the visit of the Haddah Mullah will disturb this calm remains to be seen. If Najib-ud-din was received as a private guest of His Highness, no great harm will be done; but if he was treated, as he no doubt expected, as a mullah wielding considerable power, and therefore an important factor in Afghan politics, the Amir may be laying up trouble for himself. Abdur Rahman made capital out of his position as Light of the World and of Faith, and he out-mullahed the mullahs in his profession of faith as a member of the Islamic church militant; but he took good care at the same time to keep the Afghan priesthood in strict subordination. He was thus able to check a threatened outbreak of fanaticism in 1897, when the great tribal rising occurred on our North-West Frontier—a rising studiously fostered by the Haddah Mullah, it should be remembered: and he turned a deaf ear to the various tribes who besought his assistance. But it takes both an astute and a masterful ruler to feed the fires of fanaticism and at the same time prevent a conflagration, and Habibullah's powers are yet all to prove. It is certain that no good can come of it if he once commits himself to the influence of men like Najib-ud-din.

LORD WOLSELEY'S MISSION.

MAY ASSIST IN THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

LORD WOLSELEY'S journey to South Africa, suddenly taken, is explained as being for the purpose of representing verbally the opinions of the Cabinete to Lord Kitchener, and advising as to the negotiations.

Another of our correspondents says the "Express" states that there is a strong rumour that when Lord Wolseley reaches Capetown instructions from the Colonial Office will await him. It is reported that the Boer leaders have asked to be allowed to deal with a representative direct from home, and if this be the case Lord Wolseley's services could be utilised in connection with the negotiations.

We learn that the facilities granted for a meeting of leaders is to enable them to discuss the advisability of the one point—surrender—and the delegates understand that nothing else would be listened to.

It is possible knowing the Boer dislike of Lord Milner that Lord Wolseley could be utilised as a stalking-horse between the High Commissioner and the Boer leaders. In other words the latter would be more inclined to hear from Lord Wolseley than from Lord Milner what the chief condition of peace was surrender and the loss of independence.

We were told when he sailed that Lord Wolseley's voyage to South Africa was private. It may be that his lordship can, if the necessity arises, become an envoy directly he lands, and act on instructions, not from the War but from orders received from the Colonial, Office, through Lord Milner.

It is thought that the terms of peace will closely resemble those suggested by Lord Rosebery, and it is remembered that, as the "Express" announced shortly afterwards, Mr. Schalk Burger, who is the leader in the present pacific movement by the Boers, was the Boer representative who entered into communication with Lord Rosebery in November last.

THE following very strange story appears in a Malabar paper :—In Etavally "desom" near Chavakad, a Tiyya catching fish happened to bite a live one which suddenly jumped into his throat and got entangled in his "glottis." While being carried to the hospital the poor man died a painful death by strangulation.

AN interesting patch of old London has been dedicated to "the use and enjoyment of the people for ever." To Garden of Albert Square, Ratcliff, is situated in Commercial Road East and occupies part of the site which in Ratcliff's rural days at the beginning of last century was known by the significant name of "Hangman's Acre." In still earlier times, the hamlet of Ratcliff was known as Le Redclyve, probably from the reddish colour of the low cliff which used to overhang the river at that spot. In its origin it was probably a place of residence for sailors. Sir Hugh Willoughby sailed from Ratcliff in 1553 on his fatal attempt to discover the north-east passage.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

THE JAPANESE EXHIBITION.

SADDLERY AND SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

THE National Industrial Exhibition which the Imperial Government of Japan will hold at Osaka, in 1903, I will present some novel and interesting features, to one of which in particular the Japanese Government wishes to call attention. That is, the establishment of a special building for the free exhibition of samples of such articles produced or manufactured in foreign countries "as may be of value for purposes of comparison or reference in the way of industrial improvement." The primary object aimed at is thereby to afford the Japanese manufacturers an opportunity of studying the latest products of Western invention with a view to the improvement of Japanese industries. But at the same time it will be observed that the establishment of the building in question offers to foreign manufacturers an opportunity for exploiting the rapidly developing markets of the whole Far East, for the coming exhibition is sure to attract, besides millions of Japanese, large crowds of visitors from the continental countries of Asia. The Imperial Government proposes to exempt all exhibits for the Samples Building from the operation of the Customs tariff, provided they are re-exported within two months from the closing date of the Exhibition, and is also trying to arrange special freight facilities.

The correspondent of the Berlin "Tageblatt" furnishes his paper with some interesting particulars respecting the Commission recently held at the Ministry of Finance in St. Petersburg, under the Presidency of the Ministerial Assistant W. J. Kowalewski, for the purpose of drafting a Bill to illegalise the placing of Governmental orders for goods produceable in Russia. Representatives from all departments of the Government as well as a number of big industrials were present at the deliberations. It was objected by several responsible officials that such a law would materially swell their respective budgets, since foreign work was not only better but much cheaper in many branches of industry. One representative suggested that the unlawfulness should at least be conditioned by a maximum difference in the tenders. The Commissioner from the Ministry of Naval Affairs stated that if the Bill passed into force, it would send up the Naval Budget from 50 to 75 million roubles, for the cruiser which cost two million roubles abroad could not be built for less than three millions and a half at home. Yet the President overruled all objections, stating that the matter did not turn on cost of production, but on fostering Russian industry, for which no sacrifice could be too great. He would allow orders to be placed abroad only when the goods were demonstrably not produced in Russia. The correspondent plausibly suggests that the Bill is a move to draw foreign capital into the country, as the present tariff is high enough to protect native industry.

The weather, after fine rains in Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, is better in the South-west for field work, and more favourable conditions also exist east of the Mississippi river. Reports from Oklahoma and some other parts of the South-west indicate that the acreage will be increased, as the people are pinched for money and cotton is a cash crop. Grazing lands also are to be sown for cotton. Further rains are needed in Texas, though there is little doubt that the acreage there will be increased. In fact, if prices remain at the present level anybody who knows anything about the cotton trade knows that the South will plant as much cotton as it possibly can. Forty to forty-five dollars a bale for the staple will make that certain, no matter what may be said about inability to obtain financial aid. Meantime the crop movement continues so large that few people concur in Mr. Price's estimate of 9,500,000 bales with a straight face. It is a fact, however, that many who think the yield is 10,250,000 bales or even more are bullish. Where the bears side with Mr. Ellison in his estimate of the world's consumption of 10,460,000 bales, the bulls will tell you that it will be at least 11,000,000; that the country is in an unprecedentedly prosperous condition, as indicated by the marvellous activity in the iron trade. The buying capacity of the American people was perhaps never greater than now, and the advocates of higher prices believe that the consumption of American cotton in recent years has been under-estimated fully half a million bales. The South continues to inundate the New York market with reports of rapidly diminishing stocks and predictions of an early falling off in receipts, but many operators here are getting a little sick of hearing this sort of thing and would like to see some verification. The fact remains, however, that the excess of exports this season is still much greater than the excess brought into sight thus far, and the bulls, moreover, are very strong financially and have overawed the bears. Philadelphia interests are fighting the rise at every opportunity, and the rank and file of the bear party confine themselves to talking rather than selling. Latterly the market has had to be sustained by Mr. Price and his friends. The horse has raced long and hard, and at times has seemed a little jaded, but the bulls say that a brief resting spell is all that is required to set it running towards a much higher level. They still predict very interesting developments before the close of the season, and bears, however they may stick to their crop estimates of 10,750,000 to 11,000,000 bales, are, as already intimated, cautious even to timidity.

The following are reports from North Carolina centres :—Statesville : "Fully 10 per cent. in the hands of farmers. Local mills have about 60 per cent. of the amount to run." Benson : "Practically no cotton in first hands. I have never seen such complete exhaustion. Local merchants held some small lots last year, whereas this year they have none." Newton : "Farmers hold as much as last year." Monroe : "Fertiliser sales will be 50 per cent. less than last year." Charlotte : "We look for a regular scramble for cotton before the season ends, and would not be surprised in the least if spot cotton went to 10c. Expect 15 to 20 per cent. decrease in the acreage owing to large increase in grain acreage. So far no work has been done. Sales of fertilisers are much smaller than last year, and white labour is harder to get than ever before." From South Carolina centres the following may be quoted :—Spartanburg : "Many mills in this section are asking that cotton bought for May, June and July delivery may be shipped at once to prevent shutting down. There will be a large decrease in acreage. Farm work behind on account of bad weather. Labour scarce. Farmers unable to obtain money or supplies. The poorer class have gone to the mills." Various local Mississippi correspondents report as follows :—Decatur : "Cotton in first hands only 50 per cent. of last year." Senatobia : "Fully 95 per cent. of crop marketed in this section." Okolona : "Stock 2,275 against 5,000 last year. Decrease in acreage will be about 20 per cent. caused by loss of labour, no grain, and poor working stock." Monticello : "Do not think there are 100 bales of cotton held in this entire country." Enterprise : "There is 75 per cent. less cotton in the hands of farmers than last year." From Double Spring, Alabama, we are informed that there are but two bales at the writer's gionery, and these are all that are known unsold in the country; and from Eutaw, in the same State, that the stock is 3,000 bales smaller than last year. A Little Rock despatch to-day gives the following stocks at Arkansas points:—Pine Bluff, 10,627 bales, against 17,754 a year ago; Fort Smith 7,605 bales, against 16,475; Derdauelle 700 bales, against 1,700; Morillton 350 bales, against 6,000; Canway 200 bales, against 1,700.

In discussing the crisis in Portuguese viticulture and the danger of over-production, the Lisbon "Dia" objects to the proposed remedy, the prohibition of the planting of young vines, as an interference with the rights of property. The "Popular," however, points out that the right of the proprietor is already invaded directly by the prohibition, under penalty of fine and confiscation, of tobacco-growing, in order that the revenue from the imported article may not be diminished; and indirectly, with the same object, by taxes on sugar and alcohol, so high as to make the cultivation of the sugar beet unprofitable. Fines are further imposed, in the interests of the tobacco and phosphorus monopolies respectively, on the landowner

who makes use of a certain kind of wild thistle which supplies tinder, or of that species of salvia which offers a substitute for tobacco. Finally, the cultivation of rice is forbidden, in so well-watered a district as the Azeitao valley, on the ground that it produces ague, though, as the "Popular" remarks, the valley has scarcely any inhabitants, and in any case the real agent of disease is the mosquito and not rice, which latter is cultivated in Lombardy without any such injury to public health. "The nation lives in an iron ring of restrictions and prohibitions which curtail or even annul the rights of property." The "Popular" therefore concludes that though the efficacy of the proposed means against over-production of vines may be open to question and though opinions may differ as to the duration of the restriction and the exceptions to be allowed, opposition based on the sanctity of property is ridiculous in Portugal.

THE PARTITIONING OF PARLIAMENT.

(Concluded from page 4.)

One of its victims was the young Russian "Z—," lost "two million roubles" on a certain night when two of his friends, finding him asleep at home, woke him up to try his luck. The Count says he visited the two friends in order to induce them to return the young man's promissory notes. He was derided for his "sentimental pathos." One of the two then replied as a cynical sermon, much too long for quotation here. We are gamblers in one form or another, said he. "You have merely to count the claimants to thrones they lost because the game went against them."

Venice disappears in spite of its ancient wisdom. It is being swallowed up by the Adriatic? Not at all. It's Austria that has won it, and means to keep it. Malta only claims from the Congress its rock and arms to defend itself against all comers: England, it is told, has won it, and means to keep it, Prussia gains Saxony; Sweden gains Norway; Russia gains Poland. Europe in Vienna sits round a table covered with a green cloth; she is gambling for states, and a cast of the diplomatic dice involves the loss or the gain of a hundred thousand, nay, of a million, of heads. Why should not I win a few bits of paper when luck favours me?'

It may be pointed out that in the readjustments of boundaries made at the Congress the inhabitants of the territories concerned were usually referred to as "heads." As an unconscious satire upon the hollowness of the Congressional Show, take the grand tournament, planned by the monarchs in Vienna, and carried out before a brilliant assemblage of fourteen hundred. The fantastic imitation of mediæval chivalry is well described in these recollections. Stone blind to the future, the imagination and the ambitions of the glittering assemblage that watched those prancing knights were coloured by the past. In March, 1815, the end came. At a ball one night at M. de Metternich's the news was divulged that Napoleon had landed at Cannes.

The tidings had the effect of the stroke of the wand or the whistle of the stage-carpenter, which transforms the whistle of Armida into a wilderness. In fact the thousands of candles seemed to have gone out simultaneously. The news spread with the rapidity of an electric current. In vain did the orchestra continue the strains of a waltz just begun; the dancers stepped of their own accord, looking at and interrogating each other.

"I told you it would not last," the Czar was reported to have said to M. de Talleyrand. The King of Prussia, also, who is present, gives "a sign to the Duke of Wellington," and they both leave.

THE DISTURBANCES IN BELGIUM.

ANTI-GAMBLING BILL PASSED.

SUFFRAGE DEMONSTRATIONS.

Brussels, March 22.—The Chamber of Representatives to-day, by 93 votes to 7, adopted in its entirety the Anti-Gambling Bill in the form amended by the Senate. Ten members abstained from voting. The Bill definitively provides for the suppression of gambling in Belgium, and is equally applicable to Ostend and Spa.

A dynamite outrage was perpetrated last night at Binche, at the house of M. Derbaix, a Catholic member of the Belgium Chamber of Representatives. Two cartridges exploded, causing great damage to the house. No one was injured, but many windows in the vicinity were broken.

The authorities are convinced that the outrage was perpetrated by advocates of violence for the attainment of political ends. An explosives expert estimates that at least ten cartridges must have been used bound together with cord. The police have as yet discovered no clue to the guilty parties, but four inhabitants of Binche reputed to be Anarchists are missing. M. Derbaix, besides being a member of the Chamber, is also Burgomaster of Binche.

Lalouviere (Hainault), March 23.—A dynamite outrage was committed at the post-office here at half-past one this morning, two cartridges being exploded. Considerable damage was done, but no one was injured.

March 23. According to the "Petit Bleu," as Prince Albert was leaving the Theatre de la Monnaie last evening, 300 Socialist students who had gathered outside the building raised cheers for Universal Suffrage, the cries being continued as long as the Royal carriage, which was followed at a trot by a large number of police, was in sight. The demonstration was confined to shouting.

A demonstration in favour of universal suffrage and proportional representation was held here this afternoon. The demonstrators, who included representatives from some 300 Liberal, Socialist, and Christian Democratic Associations, marched in procession through the principal streets of the city. Many Liberal and Socialist Deputies took part in the proceedings. When the procession reached the Hotel de Ville, a deputation was formed to wait on the Burgomaster, and the latter, on receiving the deputation, undertook to lay before the Chamber the petition which was presented to him. He said that he would submit the petition to Parliament the more readily, because the demonstration had been of an orderly and becoming character, and he urged the delegates to use their influence to prevent any disturbance. The demonstration concluded without incident.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

By the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces Bombay.

Office of the Deputy Adjutant-General, Bombay Command, Poona, 11th April 1902.

29th Baluch Infantry—Major A C Yate, 2nd-in-Command, to officiate as Comdt, vice Lieut-Col A L Sinclair, D S O, proceeded on leave out of India, or until further orders.

Command Staff—Capt E R St G Holbrook, West Yorkshire Regt, 2nd class Station Staff Officer, Mhow, to be Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, Bombay Command Head-quarters, vice Major S C Jackson, D S O, vacated on completion of his tenure of Staff appointment, dated 31st April 1902.

With reference to G O C C No. 215 of the 25th March 1902, the undermentioned 2nd Lieuts of the Unattached List, will, on arrival in India, be attached for duty to the Battalions specified agreeably to paragraph 101, Part A, Army Regulations, India, Volume II:—E G Hall and R S Scott, to 2nd Battn Royal Scots; O A Chaldecott and O T M Leckie, to 1st Battn West York Regt; H S Turnbull and B R Reilly, to 2nd Battn Oxfordshire Lt Infy; and A O Creagh and G D Heyland, to 2nd Battn Suffolk Regt.

2nd Lieut L G B Harrison, 2nd Battn Somersetshire Lt Infy, attached as a Supernumerary to the 2nd Battn Oxfordshire Lt Infy, by Command Order No. 731, dated 29th Nov 1901, was transferred to the Punjab Command on the 10th March 1902, in accordance with instructions received from the Adjut-Genl in India.

The undermentioned Officers have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Staff Corps:—Lieuts E D Giles, 5th Bo Cavalry and H D McLaughlin, Malwa Bhil Corps.

Military Works Services—On arrival in India the undermentioned Officers of Royal Engineers are posted as stated against their names:—2nd Lieuts A D S Arbuthnot, Quetta List; and A M Twiss, Mhow List.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, India, Lieut J L Shore, 1st Batln, Cheshire Regt, is directed to proceed to England and join the Regimental Depot for a tour of duty; travelling at the public expense.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLES O'BRIEN.

The "Bombay Guardian" records the death from plague of Mr. Charles O'Brien, B. Sc., who came out from home only a few weeks ago as Assistant Editor of that paper. Mr. O'Brien, whose parents belonged to the Society of Friends, was born in Liverpool in 1869. He attended the well-known Quaker school at Ackworth in Yorkshire where he was a fellow scholar with Mr. F. Percy Horne. His brother George O'Brien, B. A., came to India as head-master of the High School in the Friends' Mission, Hoshangabad, in 1892, and it was his letters telling of overwork that first led Charles O'Brien's thoughts to India. The sudden death of George O'Brien in April of 1895 led him to the conclusion that he might be most useful as an educational missionary, and for this purpose he spent three years in Aberystwith College and gained his B. Sc. degree. The way at that time not being clear for foreign service, he took a position as teacher in a Friends School in Waterford where he was much valued. He was married and was accompanied to India by his wife for whom much sympathy is felt in her sudden bereavement.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and the same Special Jury on Saturday, at the Bombay Criminal Sessions, the trial of the following case was resumed:—

ALLEGED FORGERY OF A WILL.

Jadowji Parmanand, Kallianjee Mowjee, Dewkaran Meghjee, Merwanjee Nanabhoy Saklatwalla, and Rustomjee Cursetjee Banatwalla, were again placed at the bar before his lordship and a Special Jury, charged with forging the will of one Purshotam Ludha, using as genuine a forged document, and fabricating false evidence for the purpose of being used in a judicial proceeding; and abetment of these offences.

The Advocate-General, with Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. H.N. Haridas represented accused No. 1; Mr. Branson with the Hon. Mr. Mehta, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga and Girdharlal, appeared for No. 2; Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin and Mr. Pandit, instructed by Mr. Sorab B. Dadyburjor, for No. 3; Mr. Rustom Wadia, instructed by Mr. J. P. De Quadros, for No. 4; and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., for No. 5. The following gentlemen were on the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. N. S. Glazebrook, foreman.

Messrs. J. E. Kees,	Messrs. A. E. Duchesne
Krishnanath A. Kirtiker,	T. H. Hannah,
F. W. Cresswell,	L. B. Ker,
D. M. Forbes,	F. W. Gymer,

Mr. N. H. Moos, cross-examined by Mr. Wadia, said his was a busy firm of solicitors, and when his partner Mr. Sayani fell ill witness was particularly busy. He had, besides, a heavy railway suit to attend to. He entrusted the management of Jadowjee's case to a clerk in his office. Witness did not remember telling Saklatwalla that a good photo might be the means of winning a case, and that such an incident happened to Mr. M. H. Khan.

How much did you receive in connection with this case?

Witness: My books will show that: My cashier will tell you. Saklatwalla came to me in the evening on the 30th March; he never asked me to delete anything from the "proof" of the case about the photos. He sent me this letter (produced) some days later: and I sent him a reply on the 12th April 1901. I had asked him to come and make any alterations he liked in the "proof;" but he did not come. It is not necessary for an attorney to sign a proof; but, in this instance, I asked Saklatwalla to sign it. He refused to do so. Banatwalla also refused to sign the "proof" of his evidence. Dewkaran also gave me his proof; he has signed it.

To Mr. Lowndes: Jadowjee came into my room soon after Saklatwalla. I cannot say the reason why.

Shanker Damoder, managing clerk to Messrs Payne, Gilbert, Sayani, and Moos, said he knew Purshotam Ludha and the accused Callianjee. Purshotam had been an old client of the firm. Witness knew Jadowjee and the other accused. Witness spoke of the interviews he had with some of the parties and the letters he wrote under their instructions. One letter (produced) called upon Saklatwalla to produce the will of Purshotam Ludha, which he was stated to have in his possession. Saklatwalla replied, agreeing to supply a copy of the will on his being paid his fees. Witness referred to further correspondence on the subject. Saklatwalla was told to make an affidavit about the will, but did not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Haridas, witness said that Ludha Callianjee was an old client of his employers' firm and had made a will, whereby he left large sums of money besides what he gave to Purshotam, his son.

The Chief Justice: Is it necessary to bring out all this?

Mr. Haridas: I only wish to show that Ludha left large legacies, and that Purshotam was only a residuary legatee.

Witness, continuing, said Jadowjee was in contempt of court for not making over certain documents to the receiver in the suit. The reason for his doing so was stated in an affidavit made by Mr. Macleod, the Official, Assignee. There were some costs due to the firm of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Sayani from Ludha Callianjee's estate. Witness knew Jadowjee since 1891 as Callianjee's mehta; and certain documents were drawn up under his instructions.

To Mr. Wadia: I cannot say how much property Ludha Callianjee left. It is mentioned in the petition for probate. (Refers to it.) It is stated to be under Rs. 1,36,000.

Mr. H. A. Payne, of Messrs Payne, Gilbert, Sayani and Moos, was the next witness. He said Ramdas was the cashier of the firm in 1900 and continued to be such till his death, which took place about a month ago. The witness was then examined in regard to entries made in the books of his firm.

Govind Vinayak and Mr. D. Bhuling gave evidence in connection with certain documents put in at the trial.

Professor Gujjar, an expert in handwriting, was then examined in regard to the formation of the words used in the wills before the court.

The Sessions were at 7 p.m. adjourned to this (Monday) morning.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 14.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice RUSSELL.

53-99—Ardeshir H D and Co—The New Great Eastern S and W Co, vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and other—Thakurdas and Co—Part heard.

28-02—Payne G S and M—Tejpal Gadoo and others vs S Lakhmichand and others—Vrajbee D and Co.

611-01—Pestonji R and K—Silabai widow vs Canji Goculdas—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.

For consent decree.

554-01—Tvabjee D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghjee Lukhmidas—Edgelow G and W.

555-01—Tyabjee D and Co—Rijibai widow vs Meghjee Lukhmidas—and others

Petition for hearing.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 6 of 1882 and in the matter of the Deccan Pressing and Ginning Company and reduced—Petitioners.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

1-01—Smetham B and N—Hormasji Jamasji vs Ardeshir Hormusji Tadiwala and other—K and P and F and D.

209-19109-01—Matubhai J and M—Hiralal Kanayalal and others vs Govind Narayen—Payne G S and M.

439-01—Crawford B and Co—The B B & C I R Co vs Chogalal Bhalchand and others—Framjee and D.

810-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Sahoo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noormahomed—Unwala and P.

568-01—Nanu and H—Shaik Adum Essoofbhoy vs Meiwanji Homonji Irani—D D Romer.

876-01—Crawford B and Co.—The Bank of Bombay vs Khimji Jairam Narronji and others—Dikshit and D and B K and G.

560-99—Nanu and H—Balaji Atmaram vs Sadashiv Shunker Waghe—Malvi H and M.

432-99—Mulji and R—Abhechund Khumaji and others vs Bhikchand Gomokund—Wadia and G.

124-99—Dikshit and D—Dr Ganesh Krishna Garde vs Ramchunder Vishnu Pranjepe—Chitnis and M, P G S and M, and K J Mantri.

739-01—Crawford B and Co—Syed Sirdarali Khan vs Richard Augustus Willis—Little and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKUR.

For decree absolute.

798-00—Little and Co—Narrondas Canjee vs Khimjee Champsey and another.

629-01—Little and Co—Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmail and another vs Hakmabai widow and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

486-00—Payne G S and M—Thakersi Purshotum vs Lukmidas Bhimjee Kowjee—and others M Dass J, part heard

350-02—Khunderao and S—Damodhar Govindjee vs Lladhur Murarjee—Payne G S and M, Part heard.

198-01—Muljee C and V—Rao Bahadur Dr Crishnarao Vishwanath Dhurandhur vs Rukhmabai Abas Angoolibai widow and others—CL and O and M D and J—Part heard

781-00—K B Mehta—Jankibai vs Sitaram Dhondeo Vingorleker—H Dayabhai.

21-02—Tyabji D and Co—Morarjee Mohanjee vs Sharamsey Shunkerjee and others—Little and Co.

21-02—Payne G S and M—Thurdas Shivjee vs Govind Vishram and another—Unwala and P.

58-02—Matubhai J and M—Ludha Dewraj vs Nurpar Passu—Thakurdas and Co.

72-02—Madhavjee V—Hira Mahdhav Kumbhar vs Ussufali Ismailjee and others—J and R.

346-99—Dikshit and D—Dajee Abajee Khare vs Govind Narayen Bapat and others—H Dayabhoy.

73-3193-01—Mulla and M—Kallandas Bansidhur vs Kanayalal Jamnarayen—Kanga and P.

THE express between St. Petersburg and Vladivostock will shortly be started. The journey will not occupy more than 15 days.

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CECIL RHODES.

SOME ANECDOTES AND REMINISCENCES.

Dr. JAMESON put his recollections of Mr. Rhodes on record some years ago, in a sketch appended to a biography of the deceased published by Chapman and Hall. It was in 1878 that the Doctor first met Mr. Rhodes. He had gone out to Kimberley in 1878 to practise, and from the day of his arrival there when they first met, they drew together and quickly became great friends. Dr. Jameson says:

We were young men together then, and naturally saw a great deal of each other. We shared a quiet little bachelor establishment together, walked and rode out together, shared our meals, exchanged our views on men and things, and discussed his big schemes, which, even then, filled me with admiration. I soon admitted to myself that for sheer natural power I had never met a man to come near Cecil Rhodes, and I still retain my early impressions of him, which have been fully justified by experience.

Even at that early period Cecil Rhodes, then a man of twenty-six or twenty-seven, had mapped out in his clear brain his whole policy, just as it has since been developed.

MR. RHODES'S FIRST BIG PEECH.

Dr. Jameson recalls Mr. Rhodes's first big speech at Capetown, which he rose from a sick-bed to deliver, and although he had not written a note or line of it he had thought it carefully out, and it was a great success. It was the first statement made in the Cape House as to his Northern Expansion policy, and shows the continuation of that policy:

He used to talk over all his plans and schemes with me, and looking back at them now, it surprises me to note how little change there is in his policy. It is substantially the same to-day as it was then. He had, for instance, even at that early date (1878-9) formed the idea of doing a great work for the overcrowded British public at home by opening up fresh markets for their manufactures. He was deeply impressed with the belief in the ultimate destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race. He dealt repeatedly with the fact that their great want was new territory fit for the overflow of population to settle in permanently, and thus provide markets for the wares of this country—the workshop of the world.

LUKE XIV.

Dr. Jameson tells one story of Mr. Rhodes's way of doing things. In 1895, when the Doctor was up at Victoria, the Matabele Impis kept attacking and killing Mashona workmen close to the town, and all efforts to drive them off were futile.

Rhodes was down at the House at Capetown. I wired to him from Victoria the exact situation and said it was an absolute necessity to assume the offensive and strike straight at Lobengula at once. Rhodes, who does not waste words, wired back briefly," Read Luke fourteen, thirty-one." I had not a notion of what he meant. . . I asked for a Bible and looked up the passage and read, "Or what king, going to make war against another king, sitteth not down first and consulteth whether he be able with 10,000 to meet him with 20,000." Of course I understood at once what Mr. Rhodes meant. The Matabele had an army of many thousands. I had 900 settlers available for action. Could I, after careful consideration, venture to face such a unequal odds? I decided at once in the affirmative, and immediately telegraphed back to Mr. Rhodes at Capetown "All rights, have read Luke fourteen, thirty-one." Five words from Mr Rhodes and eight from myself decided the question of our action in the first Matabele war.

Mr. Rhodes, it will be seen, left the decision to the man on the spot, who might be supposed to be the best judge of the conditions.

FINANCE AND EMPIRE BUILDING.

The amalgamation of the diamond mines, which Mr. Rhodes effected, took some fifteen years to accomplish, and one evening Rhodes, Beit, and Barnato sat down to finally arrange terms. Each one had a concession he required from the others. The requirements of the first two are of no public interest, but that of Mr. Rhodes was different:

Mr. Rhodes insisted on getting the power to use profits of the De Beers mine for the acquisition of the unoccupied regions of the North. Mr. Beit said little, but supported Mr. Rhodes; but the notion of using the diamond mines to create an Empire did not recommend itself as good business to Mr. Barnato, even when it was backed by Mr. Rhodes. Mr. Barnato was amused at this proposal, and argued against it for a long time. But Mr. Rhodes was determined to have his way, and insisted on their agreeing to his condition, as he had agreed to theirs. He sat there with them all night, and till four o'clock in the morning. At last the other two gave way. Mr. Barnato observing, "Some people have a fancy for this thing, some for that thing, but you have a fancy for making an Empire. Well, I suppose we must give it you."

And so Mr. Rhodes carried his point.

MR. RHODES'S SOUTH AFRICAN HOME.

"Groot Schuur," Mr. Rhodes's famous residence in Cape Colony, is a typical old Cape Dutch house which its owner took in hand with the lavish ideas and imaginative taste of a Monte Cristo.

An odd feature of Mr. Rhodes's domestic economy was the room in which he slept. The point is referred to by Mr. Stuart Cumberland in his sketch of the deceased.

At home, although there are enough best bedrooms to put up quite a large circle of friends, he never sleeps in the house itself, but goes to rest in a room fitted up in an outhouse in the garden. There he knows he can be alone—alone with his work, his thoughts, free from intrusion, and away from every sound of life. It matters not whether his home be full of friends or empty, he goes to his lonely room across the yard all the same.

Mr. Rhodes, Mr. Cumberland adds, was never so happy as when on the open veldt with a gun, and no companion but a dog.

The question was Mr. Rhodes a women-hater was often answered in the affirmative; but, according to Mr. Stuart Cumberland, the allegation was untrue. "True, wrote Mr. Cumberland, "he does not court women's society, and he is never found pouring empty nothings into a pretty woman's ear, but there are some women—women of the intellectual order—for whom he has an admiration. His aversion to women's society lies in the fact that he has little or no time to devote to them and women in society demand so much of a man's time. It is an axiom with him that the man who plays his chances of life on a big stake, unsupported by woman's advice or interference, has the greater chance of succeeding in the battle of life. In short, Mr. Rhodes agrees with Ibsen that the strongest man is he who stands most alone.

MR. RHODES AND GENERAL GORDON.

General Gordon, who had a great insight into character, met Mr. Rhodes in Basutoland. When they parted, Gordon said to Rhodes, "You are one of those men who never approve of anything unless you originate it yourself." That was, however, only a passing ebullition; for years afterwards, when Gordon was starting for Khartoum, he telegraphed to Rhodes asking him to join him at Khartoum, as his private secretary. Rhodes replied that he had only just accepted the post of Treasurer-General at the Cape, which he could not immediately resign; if, however, Gordon wished to have him in three months' time, he would go to him at all costs. Communication with Gordon was, however, then cut off. "I wish," said Rhodes, "I had gone with him. I believe I would have saved him; but be that as it may, I am sorry I was not with him."

On another occasion Gordon told Rhodes the story of the offer of a roomful of gold which had been made to him by the Chinese Government after he had subdued the Taiping rebellion. "What did you do?" said Rhodes. "Refused it, of course," said Gordon. "What would you have done?" "I would have taken it," said Rhodes, "and as many more roomfuls as they would give me. It's no use for us to have big ideas if we have not got the money to carry them out."

MR. RHODES AND THE SALVATION ARMY.

With that other remarkable product of autocratic imagination, the Salvation Army, Mr. Rhodes was always on excellent terms. When General Booth was in South Africa he one day asked Mr. Rhodes how it was with his soul. Mr. Rhodes replied that it was well with his soul, but that he (the General) was the first person who had credited him having a soul. Subsequently Mr. Rhodes offered the S.A. 20,000 acres of land for an over-sea colony in Mashonaland, while speaking once at the Mansion House in support of the social work of General Booth's organisation. He declared that in South Africa the operations of the Army were of the most practical value. He used to be a member of the Cabinet at the Cape, and whilst he filled that office the Government was appealed to assist monetarily the practical work of the Army. The practical step which the Parliament took was to vote a sum of money, and that vote was being still continued, and he was told that in fifteen of her Majesty's Colonies similar votes were given by the Parliaments in aid of the Salvation Army as a return for the work which was done.

This was the reply made once by Mr. Rhodes to a South African bishop who asked him if he was going to visit his church. Mr. Rhodes narrated the incident himself in a public speech.

The Bishop said, "Where is it?" and he replied, "It is up the mountain." (Laughter and applause.) The fact was, if he might take them into his confidence, that he did not care to go to a particular church on one day in the year when he used his own chapel at all other times. He found that up that mountain one got thoughts—what they might term religious thoughts, because they were thoughts for the betterment of humanity—(applause)—and he believed that was the best description of religion, to work for the betterment of human beings who surrounded us.

(To be Concluded).

SIR R. BULLER AND THE SPION KOP DESPATCHES.

THE following correspondence between Mr. Balfour and Sir Redvers Buller has been sent by Sir Redvers Buller for publication:—

Downes, Crediton, Devonshire, Feb. 21, 1902.

Dear Mr. Balfour.—A correspondence between you and Mr. Norman, published in to-day's "Times" contains the following statement over your signature:—

"What are the facts?

"Sir R. Buller, as General in chief command at Spion Kop, was the person to whom the Government and the public naturally looked for an account of the battle. He might have sent home a simple narrative unencumbered by controversy of the events of those unfortunate days. This would have been in accordance with the Queen's Regulations, with the best precedents, and with public convenience. He preferred," &c., &c.

In those words you claim as facts two statements as to both of which you have, I think, been misinformed. As to the first I can speak positively—I was not in command at Spion Kop, and was not therefore the person to whom either the Government or the public would naturally look for an account of the battle. As to the second, I can only say that, as far as I know, it is not in accordance with the Queen's Regulations, or with the best precedents, or with public convenience, for an officer who is not present to attempt to write a despatch purporting to contain a simple narrative of an action which he has neither directed nor witnessed.

It is, I believe, the almost invariable custom for him to forward the narrative of the officer in command, with his own comments. This is what I did, and what apparently Lord Roberts did also, and what would be right for him would be right for me.

If you will kindly have your facts examined I feel confident that you will find you have been led into error; and in that event I trust to your sense of fairness to give my correction the same publicity as your statement has already received.

I am, dear Mr. Balfour, yours faithfully,
REDVERS BULLER.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.,
House of Commons.

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, S. W., March 10, 1902

My dear Sir Redvers,—I should greatly regret having given currency to any errors respecting the Spion Kop affair, especially if these errors were to your disadvantage. But have I done so? You say that, not being in chief command, you were not the proper person to write an account of what took place. But can this be sustained? I find that on January 15, you ordered Sir Charles Warren to cross the Tugela to the west of Spion Kop; on the 21st and 22nd you gave him personal instructions as to the disposal of his artillery; on the latter day you agreed with him, after discussion, that Spions Kop would have to be taken; on the 23rd you definitely decided upon the attack; you selected the officer who was to lead it, detailing one of your staff to accompany him; you were by your orders then on the 24th Lieutenant-Colonel Thorneycroft assumed command on the summit of Spion Kop after General Woodgate was wounded, and all henliographic messages between the officers in the fighting line and Sir Charles Warren passed through your camp and were seen by you before they reached their destination. As you were thus in constant touch with the troops actually engaged on the top of the hill, so also you kept general control over the movements of the co-operative forces under General Lyttelton, with whom you were in communication during both the morning and the afternoon of the 24th. It is of course true that you were not present at the actual Spion Kop engagement. But if it is was a reason for not writing an account of it, it was a reason equally applicable to Sir Charles Warren, whose headquarters, as I am informed, were very little nearer to the scene of action than were your own. It was on these grounds that I did not draw any distinction between your position during the days of Spoin Kop and that of any other general conducting operations over an extended field, at every part of which he could not, from the nature of the case, be present. You were responsible for the general plan of action, you intervened frequently in the execution; you were not prevented either by distance or any other material obstacle from intervening more frequently still had you deemed it expedient to do so. Was I wrong, then, in pointing out that it would have been inaccordance both with precedent and the Queen's Regulations for you to have supplied the Commander-in-Chief with a narrative of these important military events, based on your own observation and on the reports of those of your officers who were immediately engaged with the enemy?

Yours, &c.,
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

Downes, Crediton, March 12, 1902.

Dear Mr. Balfour,—I have to thank you for your letter of the 10th inst., in reply to mine of the 21st ult.

In replying to a correspondent who had questioned the propriety of some language you had used to him in the House of Commons, you referred to matters of which you knew him to be ignorant, and which you yourself were only aware of confidentially in consequence of your position as a Cabinet Minister.

In that reference you made statements regarding a third person, not a party to the correspondence—namely, myself, which I thought so inaccurate that I felt bound to take exception to them.

You now endeavour to draw me into a discussion of events as which you certainly seem to require enlightenment.

I venture to doubt whether it would be in order for me to discuss such topics, and, moreover, the statements you have been given to put forward as arguments, so far as they are correct—and many are strangely incorrect—are merely illustrations of the well-known fact that a general who detaches from his command an independent force for a specific duty is not thereby precluded from sending or giving to its commander such advice, assistance, or orders as he may think proper. I must therefore decline to follow your lead.

I repeat that I was not in command of the operations at Spion Kop, and that for me to have written an account of operations which I did not direct and did not witness would not have been in accordance with the King's Regulations or with the best precedents, nor would it have been for the public convenience.

I am sure that if you will refer the admitted facts (and I do not under this head include many of the statements have adv anced) to any experienced soldier, he will tell you that ought not to have interfered with the undoubted and unquestionable right of the commander to record his dispositions and the operations of the column of which he was in charge.

I am, dear Mr. Balfour, yours sincerely,
Redvers Buller.

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, S. W., March 20, 1902.

Dear Sir Redvers Buller,—You are quite in error in supposing that I had, or have, the smallest desire to draw you into any discussion either on the events of Spion Kopor any other. I believe all the statements of fact made in my latter, to Mr. Norman to be accurate, and the inferences from them to be legitimate.

You complain that in that correspondence I referred to matters which I was only acquainted with "through my positions as a Cabinet Minister." I am not aware that I referred to any facts not contained either in your despatch and the documents which it covered, or in the despatch of Lord Roberts which accompanied it.

It is quite true that the whole of these have not hither to been published, but their seems no reason now why this reticences should be continued.

I do not think there is anything in what I have said to which you ought to take exception, but if you hold a different view their can be no reason why this correspondence should not be published.

Yours very truly,
ARTH. JAMES BALFOUR.

17, Lowndes-square, S. W., March 21, 1902.

Dear Mr. Balfour,—it was not, I think, abreasm able to suppose that a person who defended his position by introducing new argument, wished his opponent to follow them, but if I erred in attributing this motive to your letter of the 10th I regret my mistake.

The question between us is a simple one—paragraph 2,063 of the King's Regulations, followed by paragraph 2,064, lays down the rules for writing despatches.

I was not present during the operations known as "Spion Kop," and therefore was precluded by the regulations from writing the narrative of them.

In these circumstances I asked you to correct your statement to Mr. Norman that my action was not in accordance with the King's Regulations or with the best precedents. In your reply you relied on the suggestion that I was in command; as a matter of fact I was not; but, even if I had been, your strictures, referring as they did to regulations which require actual presence, were equally inaccurate.

I hold the view that if a Cabinet Minister goes out of his way to accuse an officer publicly of having caused public inconvenience by a deliberate breach of regulations, he ought either to prove that statement or to withdraw it.

I regret to find that in this you differ from me.

With regard to the continuance of what you describe as reticence, I am not in a position to offer an opinion beyond expressing a pious hope that if any further publication is intended, my words may be published as written and without manipulation, and that the opportunity will be taken to correct in this respect previous publications.

I am taking advantage of your suggestion to publish this correspondence.

I am, dear Mr. Balfour, yours very truly.
Redvers Buller.

10, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 25.

Dear Sir Redvers,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date. In your letter of the 12th, you seem to suggest that I have made unjustifiable use of knowledge acquired as a Cabinet Minister. In your letter of yesterday you improve even upon this position by expressing the "hope that if any further publication is intended your words may be published as written and without manipulation."

The suggestion contained in these words was, I suppose, intended to be offensive either to myself or the Secretary of State for War and the Commander-in-Chief. It is not necessary, however, to say more in reply than that the only "manipulation" (to use your own felicitous phrase) which, to the best of my belief, was applied to any of your despatches was the excision of a single sentence criticizing Sir Charles Warren, and that the commissions from the despatches of Lord Roberts relating to operations in Natal were made solely for the purpose of, if possible, sparing your feelings and maintaining your military reputation.

Yours faithfully,
(Signed) ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

Gen. the Rt. Hon. Sir Redvers Buller, V.C., G.C.B.

PRESENTATION TO SIR M. M. BHOWNUGGREE, M.P.

BY HIS CONSTITUENTS.

AT a largely-attended conversazione held in the Victoria-hall, Approach-road, N.E., on March 20 Sir Mancherjee Bhownaggree, M.P., was presented by his constituents of North-East Bethnal-Green, as a token of their esteem and gratitude for his Parliamentary services, with a beautifully-finished Stearton Carlton mahogany writing-table, marqueterie inlaid, with chair to match, and a suitable inscription on a silver plate.

Mr. J. Walker, J. P., in making the presentation, remarked that it was with the very greatest pleasure that they welcomed their member on his safe return from India. They had followed and read with great interest the accounts which had appeared in the papers of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree's visits and they rejoiced in the fact that they were supported that evening by all sorts of people and including those holding all shades of political opinions. The affection shown to Sir M. M. Bhownaggree could only have been won by his many good qualities and from his desire to make the lot of his fellow-subjects brighter and happier. During his absence they, his constituents, decided to mark their appreciation of his readiness at all times to assist in anything for the general welfare of the Borough, and to present him with something which would show the regard in which they held him. He now asked, on behalf of the Committee, Sir M. M. Bhownaggree to accept the table and chair, both of which were made entirely by Bethnal Green artisans, and which reflected the greatest credit on their workmanship. He (Mr. Walker) might say that the whole of the funds that were subscribed came from people in that Borough who held varied political views. That he considered to the greatest feature in the whole of the presentation, because it showed what kind of a man he must be to arouse this admiration. Those concerned had done their level best to make the affair a success, and no small amount of praise was due to Mr. Lullingham for what he might term the leadership he had taken in the matter. In conclusion he hoped that Sir M. M. Bhownagree would live for many years longer in the happiness which he so richly deserved. (Applause.)

Sir M. M. Bhownaggree in reply said: It was about this time seven years ago that I received an invitation from this part of Bethnal Green to meet some of its prominent inhabitants that they might judge whether I was a fit and proper person to undertake the responsibility and services of their member in the English legislature. We met, we saw one another and we conquered one another. You took me upon trust and I accepted your trust, and after five years from that date I did not know if I had succeeded in justifying the confidence which you had placed in me by electing me your member in July 1895. I knew if I did not succeed in winning your confidence it would not be for want of trying on my part, and when in October of 1900 you renewed your confidence in me by re-electing me for a second time a member of the Imperial legislature I thought that I could only express my gratitude to that Divine will who had inspired the thoughts of your minds to that judgment in my favour. (Hear, hear.) In presenting the testimonial to me you have mentioned the appreciation which has been felt amongst the people of this district at the response which it has been my privilege to make in the interests of the Borough in the course of carrying out my social and business duties in the representative capacity as your member. I have always remembered in performing my duty the old adage: "It is not in mortals to command success," but I have always tried to do whatever lay in my power to achieve that success, and yet I am sure that it is due to no merit of my own that I have succeeded in winning your regard and your esteem. Most of those gathered here, and many more outside of these walls whom you represent, are toilers in the battle-field of life, and are daily witnesses of suffering and of sorrow, which makes their minds sympathetic. The pride which you feel in this Empire, which was gained by such mental and physical exertions as the working men of Bethnal Green of two or three generations ago underwent, inspires in your minds a sense of patriotism, which makes you sympathetic to such work as I have performed amongst you, and to realise the responsibilities and the arduous duties that I have performed, in a way which, according to the indulgent consideration on your part, alone entitles me to the recognition which you are so substantially evincing towards me to-night. In referring briefly to your sense of patriotism, it is that same sense of patriotism, which I believe makes you feel interested in, and appreciative of that bond of union which subsists between the two great parts of this great and glorious empire of ours. I mean the United Kingdom and India. (Applause.) When I left this country you entrusted me with a message of sympathy to the peoples of India in their present sufferings, and sent your best wishes for their future prosperity. During my recent tour in various parts of India, it was my pride and my pleasure and privilege to give them that message from you, and they asked me to return their warmest thanks to you for this extension of your fraternal sentiments towards them, and I assure you it is that true spirit of Imperialism which has inspired in you those sentiments which also finds throughout the length and breadth of India, an echoing response. (Applause.) One of the most notable features of this magnificent gathering to-night is, as you have been pleased to remind me that my friends who disagree with my political views have combined in making me this presentation, and that, in my mind greatly increases the value of the presentation. I specially rejoice to think that our friends on the other side of politics have so magnanimously combined with you to make this presentation. I can only remark that I accept your present, not only for its intrinsic value, which is great, but I value it as a specimen of the work that can be turned out in Bethnal Green. What I value more than anything else is the esteem and approval of my friends who have seen my work in this neighbourhood for the last se

MR. CLEMENT SCOTT ON MADEMOISELLE MARS.

THE IMPERIAL THEATRE.

THE more I go into the Imperial Theatre says Mr. Clement Scott in the "free Lance," the more I admire it. It is not only for its noble proportion, its comfort, its acoustic properties, but for the exquisite taste displayed in every detail of this magnificent building. I do not believe that in the whole of Europe such a theatre can be found, certainly not in the United Kingdom. If therefore, the Government, or the London Country Council, or countless enthusiasts, at £,100 a head, want to invest their money in a glorious playhouse, to carry out a National Scheme for the furtherance of art, they cannot do better than make a bid for the Imperial—if, indeed, Mrs. Langtry would part with it—instead of wasting money in bricks and mortar, and producing something not half as good.

And what is all this I hear of "Mademoiselle Mars," by Paul Kester, being a jerky, fitful, and inconsequent play? I found it extremely interesting from start to finish. As a bit of construction, it is even better than Paul Kester's "Sweet Nell of Old Drury." As an Empire play, it is infinitely superior to Sardou's "Mlle. Sans Gene." That last play was, indeed, jerky, with an old French one-act drama tagged on as a prologue, and the interest scattered like so much chaff. Not so "Mademoiselle Mars." The author has very properly adopted the sound dramatic plan of making his heroine the pivot of all that is to follow. Mlle. Mars, actress of the Comedie Francaise, woman of the world, wit, a handsome dare-devil, at one moment the soul of comedy, at the next, defiant and tragic, has to fight, single-handed, the greatest brains, the best-recognised tacticians in the whole of the revolutionary period. It is a case of one down t'other come on. Napoleon Bonaparte, a demon with his war-paint on, put weak where women are concerned; the astute and unscrupulous Fouche; the time-serving Talleyrand; the manager of the Theatre Francaise; Talma, the actor; the jealous actress rival, Mlle. Leverd; all the Napoleon family, mother and sisters; all the soldiers, and governors, bribable and unbribable; all the Bourbon faction, and all the Napoleonic dynasty, are as wax in the hands of this marvellous woman. Few parts have been written in modern times with such grand opportunities for the star actress as Mlle. Mars. Do not sneer at the words "star actress." They are all stars when they can shine. Ristori, Sara Bernhardt, Ada Rehan, Janauschek, Clara Morris—all star actresses, every one of them—and they would have rushed at such a part as this heroine in the American dramatist's play. Mrs. Langtry, given her opportunity, comes to the front at once. It is no case of wearing lovely dresses here, and no more, though she is a perfect Empire picture in every scene. Mrs. Langtry understands that the character is infinitely interesting in its variety. Her comedy wakes up the house, and arouses it to interest, her refined insolvence to her enemies, or those of her lover are charming. Her voice has gained such strength and mellowness that she carries off the more dramatic scenes with power and conviction. It is, in fact, the crowning point of a career of marvellous industry, steady application, and a whole-souled love of her art. I was told that Lewis Waller, as Napoleon, had a very bad part, and nothing to do. Quite the contrary. It is a very good and important part, and the actor acquits himself admirably. The oft-quoted Gomersal of Astley's and Harry Jackson sink into insignificance beside the Napoleon of Lewis Waller. He does not play Napoleon simply because in the flesh he looks like Napoleon, but he, being off the stage very unlike Napoleon, becomes the little Corsican by sheer force of art. The whole production is faultless in taste. Every movement I expected they would burst into a song or chorus from the "Fille de Madame Angot" in execration of Barras. Never mind what has been said or hinted at. "Mademoiselle Mars" is a capital play, extremely interesting, and well acted all through.

INDIA AND THE METRIC SYSTEM.

A Home paper says:—The Secretary of State for India is asking the Association of Chambers of commerce to ascertain the views of manufacturers on a question which has arisen regarding the admission of the Continental or metric method of count as an alternative to the British system for the working and description of woollen and silk yarns imported into British India. It seems that some Indian dealers, when invited to give orders for British worsted wool yarns, have declined to do so unless the yarn be made up on the Continental system. The Customs authorities of India have written to Lord G. Hamilton pointing out that the trade in yarns has passed into foreign hands, and two large Indian dealers state that unless the Continental system of count is adopted Indian customers will decline to have any dealings in English goods. The question for the Indian Government is whether they will legalise the Continental system or get the English manufacturers to adopt the metric scale.

Messrs. Macdonald and Co., of Karachi, write to the Chief Collector of Customs in Sind:—"The Indian dealers have got so accustomed to the Continental count of worsted wool yarn that they absolutely decline to give orders for the yarn made up according to the British standard of count, and stipulate, when giving orders that the yarn must be made up according to the system in vogue on the Continent. It appears that this system of making up suits their weaving looms better than the British standard. If, therefore the Government should decide to insist upon the goods being made up according to the British standard, it appears to us that for a time, at least, trade would be hampered."

Messrs. Volkart-Bros., also of Karachi, write:—"The yarns have now come to India for years made up according to the metric scale and the trade has got accustomed to it. Serious difficulties will arise with consumers up-country should the Government of India decree that wool yarn must be made up according to the old and little-known British worsted scale."

The Government of Calcutta, writing to Lord G. Hamilton on the 28th of February, say:—"We have permitted for the present the use of the Continental description of count, which follows the metric system, as this is said to be more convenient to the trade; but it is possible that there may be objections from the point of view of the English manufacturers. We should be glad, therefore, to learn the views of the English spinners, and let them know that the trade in these yarns is in foreign hands. The orders to use the Continental description of count will be made final if no objection is raised by the British trade."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST DELAREY.

COLONEL WOOLS-SAMPSON ASKED TO HELP.

THERE was an interesting despatch in the "Times" on Friday, from its special war correspondent in the Transvaal. Telegraphing from Klerksdorp on the 15th inst., the correspondent says:—

Arriving at Klerksdorp after several weeks' trekking in the Eastern Transvaal, one cannot fail to be struck by the totally different aspect of affairs obtaining in the various centres of the military operations.

In the Eastern Transvaal south of the Delagoa line there are still organised commandos, but none of them is over 300 strong and all have experienced continued hustling. They own allegiance to Botha, but every month sees his influence weakened, while surrenders are occurring more or less regularly. North of the Delagoa line the majority of the enemy are more anxious to lead peaceful lives than to fight.

Here, in the Western Transvaal a very different state of affairs prevails. The Boers are not only supplied with guns and ammunition, but have unlimited transport and a large amount of stock. Their numbers give them confidence, and our blockhouse system is not yet sufficiently extended to cause them alarm. In such a large district it has been possible to avoid the small forces under Lord Methuen and Colonel Kekewich without much trouble. What was possible has been done, but owing to the general insufficiency of the troops the British columns have not been big enough to cope adequately with the Boer forces. The latter are now all fighting men. The waverers and the reconcilable element have been captured or have come in.

Colonel Wools-Sampson has been directed by the Commander-in-Chief to take over the Field Intelligence in the Western Transvaal, but some time must elapse before he can work up the service to the standard reached in the Eastern Transvaal.

THE Brocas type of boat is not at all likely to appear again for some time, at all events in the Boat Race. Not that the experts are by any means agreed that Oxford failed chiefly because of their boat; but there is a general and very sensible opinion that the Boat Race is not the best occasion for trying experiments. Very likely the Brocas model of boat will be used for the Trial Eights at Oxford, and this probability shows that the model is still supposed to have its advantages. What are they? The chief of them is said to be that this model makes a sharp "beginning" to every stroke absolutely necessary to keep the boat running properly. This is no doubt true, but it does not follow that the boat will teach men to acquire a smart "beginning" simply because she cannot be propelled properly without it. Otherwise one might say that we should learn to row in barges because no one could propel a barge very far without finding a convenient use for his legs.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

THE demonstration of the plasmodium as the "vera causa" of malarial fevers and the successive sporulations of the parasite as the exciting causes of the paroxyms have exploded many popular and traditional beliefs, and have explained those that experience has established as to the conditions under which these diseases prevail and the means by which they may be prevented, as being simply such as are most favourable to the multiplication of the anopheles and such as tend to its extermination. But there are still some facts hitherto unexplained pointing to conditions connected with solar phenomena, and not unnaturally ascribed to the sun's heat as the most obvious and palpable of these. But it is not easy to imagine how the parasite can be influenced by external temperatures, since it is itself in a medium, the blood, which is not affected thereby, the pyrexia of the paroxysm being the effect, not the cause, of its intermittent activity. In the American Journal of the Medical Sciences for February Dr. A. F. A. King, of New York, puts forward an ingenious suggestion that the actual factor in question is the light, not the heat, of the sun, and that the relative immunity of the very dark and black races of man is due to the lesser translucency of their skins.

Celli and Tacchini had noticed that the years in which the fevers were most severe in Italy were by no means the hottest, though the number of cloudless days was above the average. Jackson remarked that in Jamaica a camp over which a fog hung all day suffered less than did those apparently better situated, and the beneficial effects of several days of heavy rain have often been noticed. Flint states that paroxysms very rarely occur at night and that recurring some hours later each successive day, when they fall after dark they are usually deferred to the following morning, when they may sometimes be avoided by the patient lying in bed through the day. The experiments of Harrington and Leaming on the common amœba lend considerable support to this hypothesis, for they found that the amœba "streamed" under the influence of bright sunshine, but still more actively when exposed to red light, whereas the process was arrested in the darkness and was completely inhibited by the violet and ultra-violet rays. Since the skin of all but the blackest races, and especially that of white men, is more or less translucent, it is evident that blood parasites may be susceptible to the influence of the light of the sun, though protected by the constant heat of the body from that of external temperature, and that it is chiefly the red rays that can reach them through the medium of the blood. Until it shall have been proved that blood of the negro is darker than is that of the white man, and that the colour of the latter can be perceptibly altered by practicable dosage with methyl blue or can be made fluorescent by the administration of quinine, we must forbear following Dr. King in his speculations on these points, but we think that he has made out a fair case for his light theory and for the trial of what may by called "scoto-therapy" in the treatment of malarial fevers—that is, of keeping the patient in a dark room and in the intervals between the attacks of clothing him in garments with linings impenetrable by light.

The strains coming upon a ship among waves are not exactly, or even approximately, calculable. The effect of the inertia forces produced by the rapid motion of the ends of the vessel as she pitches and scends cannot be estimated, because the velocity of the motion of the parts is not determinable. It is not necessary to enumerate the complex forces produced by the motion in a seaway; it is sufficiently evident that the data for exact calculation are altogether wanting. Then, again, while at one moment the deck of the vessel forms the top of the girder and the keel the bottom, at the next moment the rolling of the vessel may make the corner of the deck take the place of the top, and the opposite bilge that of the bottom of the girder. All that it is possible to do is to establish a scale of comparison by which we may judge of the safety of one vessel by comparing her with another which has shown no sign of distress during the time that she has been at sea; and even then it is always possible that exceptional circumstances may occur which may cause us to modify from time to time our standard of comparison. It is usual to suppose that by considering the vessel first as poised upon the summit of a wave of her own length, and then as lying between the crests of a pair of such waves, and reducing the hull to the form of an equivalent girder, that a method of comparing the stresses to which ships are subjected at sea is possible.

The vessel may never be in such a condition, probably never is, and if she were, the stresses would doubtless be different from what they are calculated to be; but in default of a better way of ascertaining if a given ship stands at least as good a chance of safety at sea as some other ship which has proved to be satisfactory, the test is a valuable one. It is usual to assume the height of the wave for vessels of this size as about one-twentieth of the length, and some idea of the severity of the supposed conditions may be obtained when it is stated that it means that a 210-feet destroyer is immersed to the gunwale at the two ends, and that only about 23 feet of the depth of the hull amidships is in the water when she is lying in the trough, and that when poised on the crest, about 34 feet of each extremity of ship is out of the water altogether.

The Glamorganshire County Council is evidently a body breast of the times. At last week's meeting of that body a bye-law was adopted, subject to the approval of the Home Secretary, forbidding spitting on the floor of public carriages, public buildings, theatres, and shops, under a penalty of £5. We see no reason why this proposed bye-law should not be sanctioned, the more so because, if sanctioned, the praiseworthy example set by the Glamorganshire County Council is likely to be very generally followed by other administrative bodies all over the country.

A paper was read at the Institution of Electrical Engineers by Messrs. Swinburne and Cooper, dealing broadly with the whole question of electrical railways. Their conclusions are that the tube railways and short suburban lines can be run much better and cheaper electrically than by steam, but the present systems are not nearly as good as they might be. The present practice, it is urged, is to apply street tramway methods to railways; whereas, owing to the difference in needs and working, other systems may be better. The lecturers described two systems which would give much better results. One depended on an alteration in the present motors, but the other, known as the series system, involved much more radical departures from present practice. The authors held that the time is not ripe for electrical working of main lines. Though there would be no electrical difficulty in doing so, it might not pay, as unless extra speed or cheaper running were the result there would be no benefit, for increased facilities do not increase main line traffic in proportion.

THE movement in favour of cremation continues to make steady progress. In a short time the new crematorium at Golder's Green, Hampstead, will be ready for use. Twelve acres of land have been secured, and Mr. Ernest George has supplied a handsome design for the building. It is in the Italian style, and when completed will include a chapel with a square tower (masking the chimney), and a garden surrounded by cloisters and dotted with small domed buildings, which cremationists call columbaria. Chapel, cloisters and columbaria are all to receive funeral urns and tablets, but the whole scheme will not be completed at once. It will be developed as necessity demands. Crematoria are now established in the United Kingdom at Woking, Manchester, Glasgow, Liverpool, Darlington, and Hull, the latter belonging to the municipality. With regard to other countries, in Italy in 1900 there were 4110 cremations; in France there were 47,456, the burning of the unclaimed dead from the Paris hospitals being compulsory; 13,012 in the United States; 4307 in Germany; 864 in Denmark and Sweden; 719 in Switzerland. Japan and New Zealand have each one crematorium, and several are proposed in Australia.

THE third general meeting of the Association for the Prevention of Consumption and other forms of Tuberculosis was held in London last week, under the presidency of the Earl of Derby. The report for the year recorded that the King had graciously consented to become patron of the Association, and that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales had accepted the position of president. Branches were formed during the year at Cardiff, Glasgow and Southampton, and the treatment and prevention of consumption, the erection of sanatoria and similar work was reported to be making good progress. The report added that in the future progress should be hoped for, more particularly in the following directions:—(a) The suppression of indiscriminate expectoration as a danger and a nuisance; (b) the universal adoption of voluntary notification of phthisis in all towns and districts; (c) the general recognition of the fact that foul air is as great a menace to the public health as foul water; (d) the establishment of sanatoria as far as possible on self-supporting lines for the working classes. Sir William Church, Sir William Broadbent, and others took part in the proceedings.

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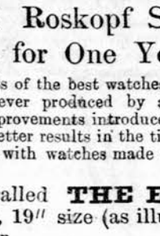

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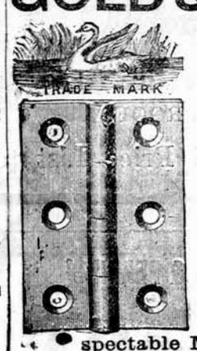

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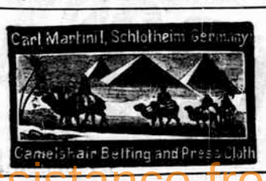

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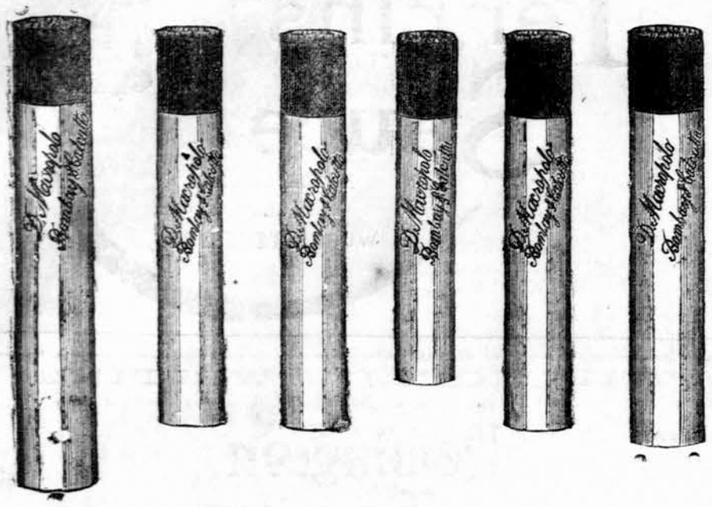

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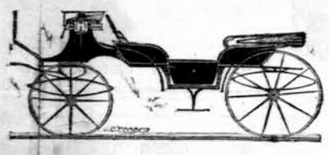

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